

Adventures in Neutrality

The ANNALIST

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Business continues to expand, but the rate of expansion is lower. Consumers doubt the probability of an immediate peace, but persistent rumors of peace have put a damper on forward buying, as reflected in lower sales and lower prices for certain industrial raw materials. The chief favorable development has been improvement in the outlook for industries not usually associated closely with war orders, such as the motor and construction industries.

THE war boom has gone into something faintly resembling the beginning of a tailspin. The causes have been peace and rumors of peace: Peace, because, to outward appearance, it has looked like a case of "War, war, when there is no war"; rumors of peace, because, whether one takes them seriously or not, the rumors have persisted and have obviously been given considerable weight by speculators.

Where these rumors originated is no clearer than the source of any first-class rumor. They seemed to take more or less tangible form, however, in an article by George Bernard Shaw in The New Statesman, which was reprinted in The New York Journal and American of Oct. 6. Stalin, whose desire for peace seems to be exceeded only by his desire to grab all the strategic territory he can before the present strange war is over, was much gratified by Shaw's article, as shown by the fact that an editorial in Izvestia, reprinted in The New York Times of Oct. 10, mentioned approvingly the following excerpts:

The war is over. ***

If we won it would be Versailles all over again, only worse, with another war even less than twenty years off. ***

Our business now is to make peace with [Hitler] and all the world instead of making more mischief and ruining our people in the process.

How confused the entire situation has become is evident from the wide range of opinion that exists. At one extreme are those who think that Shaw may be right. At the other are those who think Hitler must be destroyed, and who find in the following passage from *The Revolution of Nihilism* full justification for that view:

These aims [of National Socialism] mentioned in *Mein Kampf* and in older popular literature of the party have largely been put out of date by the course of

events, or at all events have been allowed to fall into the background. They do not touch the essence of National Socialist policy, the popular formulation of which may be summed up in the familiar lines of a marching song of the Hitler Youth: "Today we own Germany, tomorrow all the world."

The polarity of these views is a sufficient indication of the amount of room there is for differences of opinion as to what is likely to happen, even in this country where there is such a preponderance of opinion on what this country would like to see happen. Consequently it is not surprising that the financial markets have displayed apprehension over the possibility of an outbreak of peace, just as in August they displayed apprehension over an outbreak of war.

The earliest distinguishable sign of apprehension was in the wheat market, which reached a peak as early as Sept. 7. Apprehension was displayed next in the stock market, which reached a peak Sept. 13. It was shown next in certain industrial raw material markets. Rubber reached a peak Sept. 12, tin Sept. 12-13, hides Sept. 23, wool Sept. 23-25. Our cyclical raw material price index continued to advance, despite intervening declines in individual items, mainly because of advances in steel scrap prices, which, however, finally reached a peak on Oct. 4-5, a decline at Chicago having been reported on Oct. 6. The cyclical price index reached a peak of 84.2 Sept. 27, declined to 83.3 Sept. 29, advanced to 84.0 Oct. 3 and declined to 83.7 Oct. 10.

The evidence of a slackening in demand afforded by declines in certain raw material prices is supplemented by the few weekly sales statistics that are available. Last week prime Western zinc sales declined, and unfilled orders were lower

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THE ANNALIST

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1939.

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JULIUS OCHS ADLER, General Manager.

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after having reached a new peak since 1937. Domestic copper sales have also declined, although in the first few days of October, reflecting in part the opening of books for delivery after Dec. 31, sales were considered exceptionally heavy on top of the record-breaking September total, even though they fell below the cumulative totals for the corresponding days of September. Lumber orders have also continued on a large scale, although they have declined from the peak reached in the week ended Sept. 23.

In industries somewhat remote from the usual conception of war industries, activity has tended to expand. In the case of new construction contracts this expansion represents an upturn from the decline that characterized the first part of the year. It was brought about, moreover, by an expansion in utility and residential contracts which was more than sufficient to offset a decline in public works contracts.

In the case of the automobile industry the rate of expansion in production seems to be limited only by the ability of producers to speed up the output of new models, some companies having been hampered by labor troubles. It is difficult to interpret



	Freight-Car Loadings	Steel Mill Activity	Electric Power Prod.	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill Activity	Business Price Index	Cyclical Index
	Misc. Other.	Total	73.5	95.2	65.9	74.7	110.3	87.7
Oct. 15.....	77.0	88.5	80.4	73.5	95.2	65.9	74.7	87.7
Sept. 23.....	84.9	99.6	89.3	122.5	102.1	109.6	79.4	81.0
Sept. 30.....	84.8	101.8	89.8	125.7	102.1	114.7	81.3	84.2
Oct. 7.....	.....	89.2	129.4	101.8	126.4	.....	135.7	102.4
Oct. 14.....	.....	.....	130.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	83.7

*Estimated. *Revised. *Computed as of each Wednesday.

the retail passenger car sales statistics on account of the earlier date of the model changeover; but there is every indication that the market for new cars is in excellent condition, better probably than in any other recent year, with the possible exception of 1937.

In estimating the possible consequences of a cessation of the European war, moreover, it must be remembered that American national defense expenditures are now expanding. They crossed the \$90,000,000 per month level for the first time in November, 1938, and in July, 1939, they rose above the \$100,000,000 line. The navy is getting the lion's share of present expenditures. Naval expenditures will have to expand still more rapidly if, eventually,

the American Navy is to be required to guarantee the safety of the 300-mile safety zone agreed upon as desirable by a conference of twenty-one nations at Panama.

The construction of merchant vessels under the program of the Maritime Commission is also expanding rapidly, despite the obvious question of what the additional boats are to be used for if Congress passes the cash-and-carry amendment. On Oct. 1, according to J. Lewis Luckenbach, president of the American Bureau of Shipping, the tonnage of vessels under construction or under contract at American shipyards crossed the million mark for the first time since the last wartime boom.

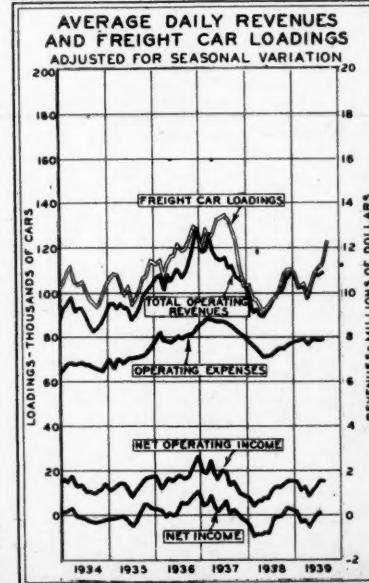
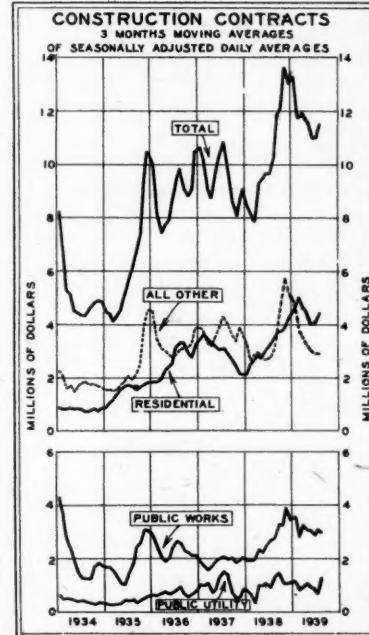
The Federal Reserve Board's index of

department store sales for September was the highest of any month since October, 1937. Some of the September increase of 3 points may be attributable to a tendency for buying in anticipation of higher prices to extend down to the consumer at retail. Most of it, however, is probably attributable to the sharp increase in factory employment and payrolls known to have occurred in September.

Some idea of how satisfactory the recent increase in freight traffic has been to the railroads may be obtained from the accompanying chart. The present level of freight traffic, on a seasonally adjusted basis, is of course higher than shown, since the September figure as shown is an average for the month. But even on the basis of the September average it is apparent from the chart that the net income after charges of all Class I roads, which in July, on a seasonally adjusted basis, was slightly above zero, must now be running at a substantially higher level.

Last week it is estimated that carloadings were about 832,000, representing a slightly contra-seasonal decline from the total of 834,640 for the previous week. Our index of electric power production was also slightly lower. These declines partly offset further advances in our indices of steel ingot and automobile production, so that the combined business index probably advanced little more than half a point, in contrast with recent weekly increases of about a point or more.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.



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1939

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For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 488.

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Latest points: Car loadings, September; net income, July; other items, August.

OCT 12

Adventures in Neutrality Constitute Accumulation Of Executive Powers

By JAMES G. MITCHELL

THE joint resolution submitted by its Committee on Foreign Relations to, and now pending before, the United States Senate is the third of a series of eccentric adventures in the quagmire of international relations, with the avowed purpose of keeping this nation out of foreign wars. The first of these became effective Aug. 31, 1935, and the second, which is the existing law, on May 1, 1937. It is concerning this second enactment that the President apologized for his approval on the occasion of his address at the opening of the special session of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

The committee, in transmitting the proposed substitute, observed that its purpose "is to preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests." It then went on to say:

In attempting to accomplish this purpose the committee has written into the proposed substitute definite mandatory legislation wherever discretion could be eliminated.

The interest of the United States, which is not entirely circumscribed by their relations with foreign powers, to the extent that it is involved in this resolution, may well be measured in terms of the accuracy or inaccuracy of this assertion. And I may as well say at the outset that a careful examination of the three measures, adopted and proposed, leads me in the direction of a diametrically opposite conclusion. For to my mind a progressive and cumulative discretion in the executive is an implicit characteristic of these successive acts. If this conclusion is justified careful consideration of the manner in which this discretion has been exercised will not only enable an appraisal of the values which have already been extracted but will furnish a prospective criterion for our expectations.

Presidential Proclamations—Origin and Function

The most significant fact with which we are confronted in considering the law is that its vitalizing element—the only force that can bring it into effective operation—is the Executive proclamation. Since the conditions which give it authority repose in the statute, their nature is, consequently, of the first importance. A comparison of the three measures in this relation will be of the profoundest interest.

The initial provision of the first of these resolutions is:

That upon the outbreak or during the progress of war between, or among, two or more foreign States the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export arms, ammunition or implements of war from any place in the United States * * * to any port of such belligerent States, or to any neutral port for transshipment to, or for the use of, a belligerent country.

It will be observed that the language used is as mandatory as the circumstances permit. It has not been customary for any branch of the government to use the word "must" in addressing a coordinate department, a rather recent instance, highly unfortunate in its consequences, constituting the exception rather than the rule. There is no mistaking the legislative intention, however, that the power vested should be impartially and consistently exercised.

The language employed in the first resolution appears to have been deferentially diluted in the second, and it is now provided that "the President shall find that there exists a state of war" preliminary to his proclamation. It may be argued that an executive finding is an element of every proclamation, but it can hardly be disputed that to the popular

intelligence the language used in the existing law is less compelling than that of the first. If the President should ignore the prevalence of a state of war, as he has chosen to do on one memorable occasion at least, no legal means of compulsion is available. When, therefore, it is recognized that for all practical purposes the issuance of a proclamation and resultant invocation of the embargo provisions with their sanctions may be the subject of executive discrimination, the public understanding and consequent influence assume increased importance and weight.

Public pressure has frequently been applied in the past, and will doubtless be exerted in the future. The inconvenience and embarrassment arising therefrom may or may not have suggested the additional discretionary content of the pending measure. For not only would the President be required to find the existence of a state of war to justify his proclamation, but also "that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of the citizens of the United States."

Upon executive inability to discover all the conditions required to warrant a proclamation, the Congress might make an independent finding by concurrent resolution, and it would then be incumbent upon the President to act. Some objection, not wholly academic, has been raised to this feature upon the ground that it suggests the subordination of the executive to the legislative department of government, and is therefore unconstitutional. There is merit to the objection, but the difficulties are more practical. A concurrent resolution would necessarily be subject to committee consideration and debate, and to the generally dilatory legislative processes, to say nothing of possible executive interference. It would have an incentive value during Congressional sittings, but would be impossible of exercise in their intervals.

Magnified Executive Authority

It is now quite generally apprehended that the effects of proclamations under the present law, and those that would ensue upon adoption of the pending resolution, differ radically. The law now provides that when the President shall proclaim the fact of a state of war between two or more foreign States, it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent State, or to a neutral State for transshipment thereto. Even the Presidential discretion as to what may constitute arms and ammunition appears to have been exhausted, since a previous proclamation of the categories, sufficiently comprehensive, has been incorporated in the act.

Under the proposed substitute export of arms and ammunition would be conditioned upon prior transfer of all right, title and interest in the commodities to some foreign government, agency, institution, association, partnership, corporation or national. A sworn declaration that no interest whatsoever is held by any citizen of the United States in the shipment must be filed with the collector of the port of departure. This would operate as a conclusive estoppel against any later claim, and no loss incurred by any such citizen

could be made the basis of a claim put forward by this government. Insurance upon the materials exported would not be deemed an American interest, but the underwriter would be likewise compelled to assert his rights, in the event of subrogation, without governmental cooperation.

A further extension of the executive prerogative is to be found in the definition of combat areas by subsequent Presidential proclamation, based upon the finding that it is required for the protection of citizens, following which they will be excluded therefrom, except under prescribed rules and regulations. American vessels will be similarly disabled. Since infractions of this provision, unless committed by or on an American vessel, will almost inevitably be perpetrated on foreign territory, an interesting question of criminal jurisdiction is suggested.

The prohibitions against travel on belligerent ships, except in accordance with specially promulgated rules and regulations, and the arming of American ships, remain substantially the same. The National Munitions Control Board, a feature of all three of these measures, and consisting of the Secretaries of State (its chairman), War, Navy and Commerce, is an innocent institution, which is required to meet once a year, make half-yearly reports to the Congress, and accept submissions from all persons proposing to export arms or the names of purchasers and the terms of sale. Licensing of manufacturers, exporters and importers of arms and ammunition is a function of the Secretary of State, and the administration of the law is generally vested in that department.

Discretionary Financial Powers

The present law prohibits with particularity all transactions within the United States in obligations of any belligerent State, or one in which civil strife exists, and any loan or extension of credit to such States or their representatives, and the solicitation of funds on their behalf. This is subject to the proviso that if the President shall find that such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interests of the United States or its citizens, he may, by regulation, except from the operation of these prohibitions ordinary commercial credits and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions. Contributions for the relief of human suffering may be solicited and made, subject to Presidential approval and regulation.

Renewals or adjustments of indebtedness existing at the date of the Presidential proclamation are the subject of specific and absolute exemption from the operation of the general provisions.

While the financial terms of the proposed resolution similarly inhibit transactions with belligerent States, they are subject to a proviso enabling a finding by the President that if such action will serve to protect the commercial or other interests of this country or its citizens, he may, in his discretion, by regulations prescribed, except for a period of ninety days without renewals, "ordinary commercial credits, and short-time obligations in aid of legal transactions and of a character customarily used in normal peacetime commercial transactions."

Some difficulty may be experienced in the interpretation of this proviso. Identical language is used in the present law and the proposed resolution; but the term "le-

gal transactions" has, in the latter, an altogether different connotation. The export of arms to belligerents (subsequent to proclamation) is now definitely banned, and is consequently not "legal." Under the proposed measure the disability would be remedied by executive regulation and control. Such transactions would, upon compliance, be unobjectionable. The question of construction arises from the conjunction of legality with the qualification of "normal peacetime character." It is difficult to reconcile the shipment of munitions with peaceful intention. The question is whether "legal transactions" in the sale of arms and ammunition may be accorded the privilege of short-term credit, or is the incongruity of a peaceful nature to be attached, in order that they shall enjoy this advantage? The resolution of all doubt as to the legislative purpose would be a simple and desirable achievement.

Aside, however, from other objections that have been raised to the credit proviso, I suggest that the inherent possibilities of executive discrimination, both in respect of individual exporters and destination, are practically unlimited. Strict impartiality on the one hand, and neutrality on the other, in its administration, imply attributes in the executive which have hitherto been regarded as pertaining exclusively to the Deity.

External Perils of Internal Strife

It may be noted, in passing, that the Neutrality Act was, by amendment approved Jan. 9, 1937, made applicable to "civil strife," when the conditions were such that the export of arms and ammunition imperiled the peace of the United States. This amendment was enacted in avowed contemplation of the conflict then raging in Spain. The Presidential benediction, given in advance, was coupled with an untempered execration of a shipper of munitions to the Loyalist Government.

A proclamation affecting that country was issued nearly four months later. In August of the same year the President was importuned by a prominent Socialist to invoke the law against Italy, upon the theory that she was actually "waging war on Loyalist Spain." The President doubtless felt that such action would have constituted a strain upon the law to the breaking point, and declined to take it. All reference to "civil strife" is omitted from the pending resolution, and no comment explanatory of this elimination is made by the committee.

Action and Inaction under the Neutrality Act

Previous executive attitudes are of paramount importance as an index to future conduct in respect of the widened powers which the pending resolution contemplates. Hostilities were reported between Italy and Ethiopia as of Oct. 3, 1935. Prompt action was taken and two proclamations were issued on Oct. 5. Some weeks later Mr. Roosevelt said: "We are acting to simplify definitions of acts by calling war 'war' when armed invasion and a resulting killing of human beings take place." This pronouncement is unquestionably in the spirit of the act and long established international law. Our most distinguished authority, John Bassett Moore, says in his *Digest of International Law*, that: "It is universally admitted that a formal declaration is not necessary to constitute a state of war." More recently, in an article entitled "Fifty Years of International Law," published in the *Harvard Law Review*, he said:

It is elementary knowledge that during the past two hundred years the state of war has in a vast majority of cases grown

out of hostilities committed before the formal declaration, which, either in effect or expressly, recognized the existence of a war already begun.

And, furthermore, that:

The recent conception that coercive measures, such as that of the armed invasion and occupation of a country, are peaceful acts, falls outside any legal category.

Mr. Roosevelt in his quoted commentary, therefore, said no new thing. It was for the Secretary of State to venture a novel theory, and this concerning the war between China and Japan. In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, Mr. Hull said:

With regard to the first question, it is a matter of public knowledge that Japanese armed forces are in control over certain areas of Chinese territory. In connection with this question, reference is made to a statement issued on Oct. 27, 1937, by the Japanese Foreign Office in which it is declared, "Japan never looks upon the Chinese people as an enemy nor does she harbor any territorial designs."

The Administration doubtless found in the beneficent design of the Japanese (rather ironically expressed from the Chinese viewpoint), its justification for its policy of acquiescence, as set forth in a succeeding paragraph of the same communication:

With regard to the second question, neither the Chinese Government nor the Japanese Government has declared war on the other. The President of the United States has not found "that there exists a state of war" (see Public Resolution No. 27, Seventy-fifth Congress, approved May 1, 1937).

With regard to the eighth question, the entering into force of the restrictive provisions of the Neutrality Act of May 1, 1937, is left to and is dependent upon decision of the President by a finding that "there exists a state of war." The policy of the Department of State in reference to this act is dependent upon that decision. The Department of State keeps constantly in mind the fact that the principal purpose of the act is to keep the United States out of war. [Italics supplied].

The outrages committed upon the persons and property of American citizens, repeatedly and officially protested, fortify the suspicion that, advisedly or otherwise, a policy of opportunism has inspired the administration of this law. The official description of the Panay incident, where the United States gunboat and three privately owned and defenseless craft—all carrying refugees—were continuously bombed by aircraft until they sank, might well have brought home to our Secretary that a "state of war" in the Far East really existed.

Exception might also be taken to the Secretary's inference that the principal purpose of the act is to keep the United States out of war. The act places the protection of the lives of American citizens on a parity with that objective. If bombs exported are to be used, as they may well have been in the Panay incident, to destroy the lives of American citizens, it is difficult to accept the complacent assumption that improbability of war involving this country constitutes authority for ignoring its plain provisions. It is not written that executive conduct may adapt itself to its own conception of the occasion.

The current system of national hygiene has the serious defect that, in the effort to provide a remedy for one, it usually creates at least two political diseases. Whether our recent and prospective excursions in the field of neutrality will keep us out of war remains to be seen. The adoption of a radically different policy toward foreign nations immediately upon the outbreak of a major war is inconsistent with previously entertained conceptions of neutrality, and we may as well frankly admit it.

I am inclined to the view that the forces which operate in international affairs are superior to those which emanate from a Congressional enactment, however

sincerely conceived and administered. These proposals should therefore be examined in the light of our own fundamental welfare. It must be emphasized that they imply the surrender of traditional rights and privileges, not in times

of war, so far as we are affected, but in time of peace. Autocratic potentialities are of their essence, and our acquiescence or rejection should be predicated intelligently upon our willingness or unwillingness to abandon the liberty we have in-

herited, and bow submissively and at all times to the will of a dictator. If the qualities inherent in this legislation be plainly exhibited, the answer of the American people will undoubtedly be clear.

California Business Men Making Organized Efforts To Defeat Latest "Ham and Eggs" Proposal

By HARRY N. BULOW

FOR the third time in five years California is confronted with an election that is a matter of real concern to the economic well-being and prosperity of the State, its political subdivisions and its industry, commerce and finance. In face of the continuation of the campaign that is rendering inhabitants pop-eyed with amazement as plain and fancy varieties of high-pressure salesmanship and propaganda are introduced, business and financial leaders are attempting to organize active opposition to the threat of this new version of the "Ham and Eggs" proposal. In 1934, Upton Sinclair, as candidate for Governor with his amazing EPIC plan, first threatened the stability of California's economic position. Last year, the forerunner of the present "Thirty Dollars Every Thursday" program in conjunction with a proposed single tax amendment again plagued the State with a precarious radical program. The altered program advanced this year is probably the most dangerous of the three and threatens to bankrupt the State if adopted.

Opposition Finally Organized

For over two years, the sponsors of the California State Retirement Life Payments Act (the official title of the plan) have been actively and aggressively popularizing their program through use of circuses, shows and other forms of entertainment plus the old-fashioned arguments of economic persuasion, such as acquainting merchants with the fact that opposition to the plan will drive customers away, while endorsement will no doubt bring new ones. Opponents of the scheme, in direct contrast to the sponsors' almost fanatical determination to "put it over," have refused to take the plan seriously, confident that nothing so fantastic could ever become a reality. In recent weeks, however, organization of business men all over the State has taken place and substantial counter-propaganda, designed to stiffen the spines of the small business men who are afraid to resist the high-pressure threats of the "Thirty Thursday" advocates, has appeared.

Over 300,000 members are enrolled in the Retirement Life Payments Association, and 1,102,226 signatures were attached to the petitions submitted to the Governor asking for the special election. Faced with the menace of so large a group, the feeling has begun to pervade the State that, since special elections are generally more favorable to the special interest group that gets out the vote, the plan stands an even better chance of adoption than it did in the 1938 election, when it lost by a mere 5 per cent of the entire vote cast. Furthermore, the unanimous opposition of State and county employees, who would have been compelled to accept the warrants authorized in the plan, in lieu of cash, as part payment of their wages, will no longer be a factor, since this provision has been eliminated in the new version. At the special election on Nov. 7, "Ham and Eggs" will be the major item on the ballot followed by only one other item, the newly enacted law placing regulation of California's oil and gas resources in the hands of a State board.

The return of the "Pensioneers" bears out the attitude of far-seeing business

leaders during the 1938 campaign, when they actually desired to have the measure enacted, believing it would then be killed for once and all either by failure to operate successfully or else by a Supreme Court decision holding the plan unconstitutional. These qualified observers may now justifiably point out that business once again is faced with a repetition of that last November's costly fight against the proposal.

The Plan

The revised "Thirty Thursday" plan presents almost unbelievable ramifications. The important provisions are as follows:

1. Compensation warrants of \$30 will be paid every Thursday to all California electors over the age of 50 years who have been residents of the State for one year prior to enactment of the plan.

2. These warrants are to be retired through the sale of warrant redemption stamps of 2 per cent denomination. The stamps are to be affixed each Thursday until \$1.04 worth of stamp per 100 warrants are so affixed.

In order to stimulate circulation of these warrants, certain privileges are extended: (a) The amendment imposes a 3 per cent gross income tax except on business transacted in retirement warrants and on income derived from interstate commerce; (b) Transactions using warrants are further exempted from the Sales and Use Taxes; (c) Warrants are acceptable at face value by the State and all political subdivisions in the payment of taxes, fees, etc.; (d) All purchases made by the State and the subdivisions are required to include an option in their purchase contracts which will permit payment up to 50 per cent of obligation in warrants.

4. The act creates a new State bank which is to act as sole depository for the State and its subdivisions. In order to provide for the immediate opening and operation of the bank, the payments administrator is authorized to offer for sale to the public a \$20,000,000 bond issue. The bank is authorized to act as the agent of the administrator for the payments of warrants and for sale of redemption stamps. It is authorized to furnish banking services, including the maintenance of separate deposit accounts for lawful money and warrants. In addition, the bank is permitted to make ninety-day commercial loans, except that agricultural loans may be made for greater periods.

5. It is proposed that a self-appointed unimpeachable administrator who would be superior to the Governor, Legislature and to State courts be put in office. This administrator is to be one of two persons named in the act.

6. The program further provides that all production and distribution facilities are to be operated at capacity to provide jobs for all under 50.

The number of people qualifying for the pension are estimated at about 1,000,000. The total amount required to pay pensions will, therefore, be in the neighborhood of \$1,560,000,000 plus the cost of administration. This sum represents \$80,000,000 more than the total payroll in the State for all people in 1937. The plan, therefore, goes further than to provide for a shift in income from the "haves" to the

"have-nots." It will cause the actual impoverishment of those not yet on relief rolls.

Why the Plan Will Fail

There are several factors which seem to indicate that even if the act is adopted, successful operation is remote.

1. The law would have to face the gauntlet of the courts. There are substantial constitutional objections to the act under the Federal money power, bills of credit, legal tender and impairment of obligation clauses of the Federal Constitution. Impartial counsel contend that, in the event of passage, constitutional attack might be made forthwith and prior to the actual issuance of warrants thereunder. Such attack, they believe, would be successful.

2. Unwillingness of merchants to accept warrants would never permit the plan to become operative.

3. If higher prices in terms of warrants should result, economic law indicates that the "cheap money," the warrants, would drive the "dear money," currency, out of circulation. The entire business structure of the State would be thrown out of equilibrium with the rest of the country and chaotic conditions would result.

It is too early to predict the outcome of the election, but the fact that commerce, finance and industry are apprehensive indicates that a strong fight will have to be made to defeat it. Groups of A. F. of L. unions have indicated their support of the proposal, despite the fact that, under it, it is possible to prohibit strikes since they would curtail production of goods while human demands are unfilled, an act which is illegal under the plan.

Recent Book

SCIENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Compiled by Jesse E. Thornton

This is a collection of papers on four main topics. The authors are distinguished in their fields. On the nature and significance of science there are papers by such notables as James R. Angell, Karl Pearson and Robert A. Millikan. On invention, industrialism and business management, Waldemar Kaempffert, G. D. H. Cole, Ralph E. Flanders. On the economic and social accompaniments of technology, T. N. Carver, Eugen von Boehm-Bawerk, Edwin F. Gay, Leo Wolman, John Stuart Mill, Wesley C. Mitchell. On the outlook for a more satisfactory use of scientific knowledge, Thomas Babington Macaulay, Karl T. Compton and Wesley C. Mitchell. The object of this compilation of papers, according to the foreword, is to afford a means whereby the reader "may survey the effects of a pervading influence that * * * has gradually permeated and modified our literature, philosophy, and even our religion. Whereas no complete understanding of the influence involved will be secured by a mere reading of the book, it is believed that a general perspective of some vital phases of life not ordinarily given sufficient consideration may be obtained; that all who read it may be helped to adjust themselves more adequately and more sanely to this world so changed by the achievements of science and invention." (Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., \$3.)

Revenue, Reform and Recovery Aspects of the Recent Rise in Federal Taxation

By M. SLADE KENDRICK

AMONG the striking changes that have appeared in taxation since the beginning of the depression is the growth of Federal taxation to a position of dominance in the national system of revenues. Before the depression Federal taxes yielded one-third of the total revenues, and State and local taxes two-thirds. Indeed, local taxes alone poured into the treasuries of cities, counties, townships, school districts and other units of local government a sum that exceeded collections from Federal taxes by 50 per cent. But now Federal taxes provide more revenue than State and local taxes combined, and even this great income is insufficient to finance the mounting total of Federal expenditures. The debt obligation grows with each addition of the annually recurring deficit, and interest charges, even at the present abnormally low rates, are a formidable and ever increasing burden. We pay each year to the holders of Federal bonds an amount equal to the principal of the Federal debt in 1916. In view of the present and prospective pressure of expenditures upon revenue, there is every reason to believe that Federal taxation is on an ascending plateau. Its continuing dominance in the revenue system seems assured, and its importance in the national economy assumes a like significance.

That a system of taxation should yield revenue goes without question. Some taxes are, however, imposed primarily not for revenue, but for reform. These two kinds of taxes cannot be sharply distinguished. Taxes levied for revenue may indirectly promote some objective of a reform character. Taxes levied for reform may yield revenue, and usually do. Nevertheless, the existence of both objectives can be recognized, and at times broad distinctions may be made between taxes in which the revenue objective is dominant and taxes by which reforms are sought to be accomplished.

Taxes are seldom levied to bring about economic recovery. Indeed, it would be remarkable if the economic system could be stimulated to greater activity by the payment of a tax. Certain taxes may, however, repress business enterprise more than others. Consequently, no account of Federal taxation at the present time can be complete that does not include the bearing of recent changes, whether made for revenue or for reform, on the all-important problem of facilitating economic recovery. Our first task, then, will be to examine Federal taxation as a source of revenue, and our second as an instrument of reform. We shall then consider the effects of Federal taxation on economic recovery.

Taxation for Revenue

In Table I the revenue system in 1938 is compared with that of 1929. Federal taxation was relatively simple in 1929. The taxes on personal and corporation income yielded \$2,331.2 millions, or two-thirds of all revenues—four-fifths if the customs be excluded as governed chiefly by the consideration of protection. The taxation of commodities and services was of small importance. It included but one substantial source, tobacco, which yielded \$434.4 millions. Of the remaining revenues, only two were of more than minor significance, the tax on estates yielding \$61.5 millions and stamp taxes, imposed mainly on the issuance and sale of stocks and bonds, yielding \$58.8 millions.

The system of revenues prevailing in 1929, however, proved inadequate in the depression. Shrunken tax yields and increased demands for revenue soon brought on an intensive period of revenue legislation. Seldom and possibly never in our taxation history have there been so many changes in tax laws. Beginning in 1932 new revenue legislation has been enacted each year, eight tax measures in as many years. The latest act, that of 1939, became law this Summer.

TABLE I. FEDERAL TAX COLLECTIONS
(Millions of Dollars)

	1938	1929
Income:		
Personal	\$1,286.3	\$1,095.5
Corporation	1,289.9	1,235.7
Excise profits	36.6	...
Total	\$2,622.8	\$2,331.2
Capital stock	139.3	...
Estate	382.2	61.9
Gift	34.7	...
Stamp	42.2	58.8
Commodities and services:		
Alcoholic beverages	567.9	12.8
Tobacco	568.1	434.4
Admissions and dues	27.3	17.3
Gasoline	203.6	...
Motor vehicles and accessories	89.6	...
Lubricating oil	31.6	...
Electrical energy	38.5	...
Sugar	30.6	...
Cocoanut oils, etc.	27.4	...
Communication	24.0	...
Toilet preparations	16.3	...
Transportation of oil by pipeline	12.5	...
Mechanical refrigerators	8.8	...
Sporting goods	6.7	...
Radios and phonograph records	5.8	...
Fur garments	5.3	...
Matches	4.7	...
Playing cards	4.0	5.4
Other	15.3	4.4
Total	\$1,688.0	\$474.3
Miscellaneous	0.5	12.8
Social security	742.6	...
Unjust enrichment	6.2	...
Customs	342.5	589.3
Total	\$6,001.0	\$3,528.3

In view of all these changes, it is to be expected that the revenue system in 1938 would differ materially from that in 1929. And the most casual inspection of the table disclosed great changes, chief of which from the point of view of revenue is the increased emphasis on the taxation of commodities and services. That source yielded \$474.3 millions in 1929 and \$1,688 millions in 1938. Among the new commodities and services made to contribute revenue were alcoholic beverages, gasoline, motor vehicles, lubricating oil, electrical energy, sugar, the transportation of oil by pipeline, toilet preparations, mechanical refrigerators, radios, and fur garments. With few exceptions these are neither necessities nor luxuries. Thus the poor have not been ground by the Federal imposts on commodities nor has the luxurious consumption of the rich been burdened. Of the other new revenues, the most important are the social security taxes supplying \$742.6 millions, and the tax on capital stock, \$139.3 millions.

Rates Increased

The changes made in sources of revenue were not, however, confined to the introduction of new taxes; the rates of the old taxes were greatly increased. The maximum rate of the personal income tax under the 1928 law, which, save for a temporary reduction, was in effect in 1929, was 25 per cent. But in 1936, the maximum rate has been 79 per cent, and lower and intermediate rates have been increased greatly. During the same period the top rate of the estate tax was increased from 20 to 70 per cent, and on corporation income from 12 per cent to 16½ if all earnings were paid out in dividends, or to 19 per cent if all earnings were retained.

The burden of a tax, and consequently

the revenue realized, may, however, be increased by limiting the allowances and deductions permitted in computing it as well as by the levy of higher rates. Beginning in 1932, extensive changes of this nature were made. Since 1932, personal income tax exemptions have been reduced. Consolidated corporation returns, since 1934, except in the case of railroads, have been prohibited, whereby taxes are increased.

Dividends received by one corporation from another were formerly exempt on account of having already been taxed as earnings. But in 1935, intercorporate dividends in the amount of 10 per cent were taxed. For 1936 and succeeding years 15 per cent has been taxed. A departure of a similar kind was made in 1936, when dividends to individuals, formerly exempt from the normal tax because of the corporation income tax already paid on them, came to be taxed. For many years previous to the depression, losses from business operations could be carried forward for two years to offset taxable income. In 1932, the period of carry-over was limited to one year and in 1933 abolished.

Before the depression, capital gains and losses were, generally speaking, given adequate recognition in computing the income tax. Since 1932 the gains have been

taxed and deduction of the losses has been limited.

The effect of this enormous and varied effort by Congress to provide additional revenue is indicated in Table I. The total revenue was increased from \$3,528.3 millions in 1929, a year of high prosperity, to \$6,001 millions in 1938, a year of depression. Although this additional income has not equaled the growth of expenditures, it is a respectable achievement.

TABLE II. PERSONAL INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1937

Net Income Classes	Amount in Millions	Percentage of Total	
		Tax Income	Tax Pay-Net Income
Under \$5,000	\$12,303	\$78	58.3
5,000-10,000	3,161	63	15.0
10,000-25,000	2,633	175	12.5
25,000-50,000	1,313	179	6.2
50,000-100,000	822	194	3.9
100,000-150,000	271	101	1.3
150,000-300,000	271	130	1.3
300,000-500,000	117	67	.6
500,000-1,000,000	113	73	.5
1,000,000 and over	85	62	.4
Total	\$21,089	\$1,142	100.0

But it remains true that a much larger increase could have been obtained. The Federal personal income tax returns supply evidence on this point (Table II). Most net income reported for taxation is received by persons in the lower income classes. Of the \$21,089 millions returned for taxation, \$12,303 millions or 58.3 per



IT'S A GOOD INSTRUMENT TO
USE BECAUSE BACK OF IT THERE ARE
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BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



cent was reported by persons earning less than \$5,000, and \$18,097 millions or 85.8 per cent by persons receiving less than \$25,000. The individuals with incomes of less than \$5,000 paid \$78 millions or 6.8 per cent of the taxes and those with incomes of less than \$25,000 paid \$336 millions or 29.4 per cent. On the other hand, individuals with incomes of \$25,000 or more received \$2,992 millions or 14.2 per cent of the total and paid \$806 millions or 70.6 per cent. Clearly not much more revenue was to have been obtained from the large incomes but a great increase could have been realized by the levy of heavier taxes on the intermediate and lower incomes.

Taxation for Reform

In discussing Federal taxation for reform, we face the difficulty, noted earlier, of distinguishing the motive of reform from that of revenue. It seems clear, however, that both motives entered into the increases in the upper rates of the personal income and estate taxes. There was great need for revenue, but the amount realized by these increases could have been obtained by higher taxation of the intermediate and smaller incomes and estates. The New Deal, however, preferred that the rich should pay more heavily. In 1935 the President, in a message urging Congress to levy inheritance and gift taxes and to increase the rates of personal income taxation, said:

Social unrest and a deepening sense of unfairness are dangers to our national life which we must minimize by vigorous methods. People know that vast personal incomes come not only through the effort or ability or luck of those who receive them, but also because of the opportunities for advantage which government itself contributes. Therefore the duty rests upon the government to restrict such incomes by very high taxes.

In the resulting legislation the rates of the estate tax were increased to a maximum of 70 per cent and personal incomes of more than \$50,000 were subjected to higher taxation.

The President in the same message advocated the imposition of graduated taxes on corporations. Pointing to the advantages that large corporations derive from interstate commerce, he said that the principle of graduation should be applied in the taxation of corporations as well as in the taxation of personal incomes, gifts and estates. As a result a slight element of graduation has appeared in corporation taxation since 1935. The top of the scale was reached at \$40,000 in the earlier acts, but at present it extends only to \$25,000.

Prevention of Avoidance

A large place in the reform program of the present Administration must be given to the various devices that it adopted to prevent avoidance of the personal income tax through the use of the corporation. Personal holding companies, formerly reached under a general law, were singled out for special taxation under the revenue acts of 1934, 1935 and 1937. Most severe of all was the tax levied in 1937, which is still in effect. Under it personal holding companies are taxed 65 per cent on undistributed net income of not more than

\$2,000 and 75 per cent on any amount exceeding \$2,000.¹

The Administration was not, however, content to deal only with special phases of the problem raised by the use of the corporation to avoid the personal income tax. In his message of March 3, 1936, the President called attention to the broad problem of obtaining equity in the taxation of personal income, irrespective of its source.² Congress responded with the passage of a law taxing undistributed profits of corporations generally at rates so heavy as to encourage their distribution in dividends and thus to bring about their taxation under the personal income tax.³

What may be said of these reform measures? In applying this question to the increases in the rates of the personal income tax, we need not speculate on the justice or injustice of heavy taxation of the rich. Much more important is the fact that persons with large incomes have a safe, certain and legal means of escape from taxation open to them in tax exempt bonds.⁴

Graduated Corporation Rates No Real Reform

The use of graduated rates in the taxation of corporation income is so slight that the results hardly deserve comment. The principle is, however, worthy of discussion. To hold that graduated rates should be applied in the taxation of corporation incomes, as in the taxation of personal incomes, is to misapprehend the purpose of this method of taxing personal incomes. Graduated rates are levied on personal incomes in order that the rich may pay in greater proportion to their means than persons of moderate or low incomes. But corporations are not persons. They are owned by stockholders, some of whom are rich, and others of moderate means or even poor. To tax such organizations at graduated rates is to tax them alike with respect to their shares in the earnings. And, as between corporations, grave inequities may result owing to variations in the proportions of rich and poor stockholders. The taxation of corporations at graduated rates can in no sense be described as a real reform.

The taxation of personal holding companies, on the other hand, is a sound reform. When a single individual or a small group organizes a corporation to receive and hold income from dividends, interest, rent and royalties, and not to conduct a business, it is a fair presumption that this enterprise was founded to avoid the payment of the personal income tax. Doubtless some personal holding companies are organized for other reasons. But the tax gains to be obtained by such companies are so great and consequently the temptation to make use of them is so strong that Congress was justified in laying extremely heavy taxes on earnings retained in the treasures of these organizations.

The Undistributed Profits Tax

In the undistributed profits tax, the Administration sought attainment of a true reform, equity in taxation. Through the heavy taxation of undistributed profits, corporations were to be compelled to pay out their earnings. The fiction that the earnings of the corporation belong to

the estate. Thus she was able, in effect, to get a tax deduction for the expense of supporting her husband.

He said: "The accumulation of surplus in corporations controlled by taxpayers with large incomes is encouraged by the present freedom of undistributed corporate income from surtaxes. Since stockholders are the beneficial owners of both distributed and undistributed corporate income, the aim, as a matter of fundamental equity, should be to seek equality of tax burden on all corporate income whether distributed or withheld from the beneficial owners."

By this means it was thought that equity could be obtained between the taxation of income earned by corporations and that earned by unincorporated enterprises. And, as is usually true of reform measures, other good things were supposed to be brought about through the accomplishment of the main reform. In some quarters, both in the

and not to the stockholders was repudiated. All income was to be taxed on the same basis, whether earned by corporations, partnerships, or individuals.

The undistributed profits tax, as finally enacted, was imposed in addition to all other taxes on income and capital. At that time corporation income was regularly taxed 15 per cent and the normal rate of personal income taxation was 4 per cent. Thus any stockholder whose income was taxed at a rate lower than 15 per cent was discriminated against by the corporation tax in that the earnings on his investment in the corporation were taxed at a higher rate than they would have been if these earnings had belonged to him in the first instance. This inequity was continued under the undistributed profits tax and was aggravated by the amount of that payment. Wealthy stockholders, on the other hand, being taxed on their personal incomes at higher rates, were favored by a tax of 15 per cent on corporation income. Earnings on their stock paid a lower rate if retained by the corporation than if distributed to them and thereby made subject to the personal income tax. Thus the undistributed profits tax lessened the advantage of the rich stockholder.

Where does the balance of equity lie? Was the increased inequity in the taxation of stockholders of poor and moderate means compensated for by the increased equity in the taxation of rich stockholders? Fortunately, we need not speculate on this question. In the April issue of Taxes, The Tax Magazine, the writer demonstrated from statistics of the Bureau of Internal Revenue the effects of the undistributed profits tax on equity in the taxation of income. Before that tax went into effect approximately 278,000 persons, exclusive of the large number reporting incomes below \$5,000, were at a disadvantage with respect to dividends of \$1,190 millions, and 33,000 persons were at an advantage with respect to dividends of \$1,044 millions. After the tax went into effect 301,000 persons were at a disadvantage with respect to dividends of \$1,528 millions and 10,000 persons were at an advantage with respect to dividends of \$695 millions.

Taxation vs. Recovery

We turn now to the bearing of these changes in taxation, whether made for revenue or for reform, on business recovery.

The increased taxes on commodities have doubtless restricted purchases somewhat, owing to the resulting higher prices to consumers. Thus their initial effect on business was depressing. But once business firms dealing in these products had adjusted their operations to the taxes no further discouragement could have been experienced. The taxes became costs like fuel, raw materials and other factors of production. With the new basis of cost established, business men operated on it as on the old.

The increased rates of estate taxation have likewise affected business enterprise slightly if at all. These taxes are levied only upon the death of the owner. Some one must inherit the property. In taking a larger share, it is unlikely that the gov-

ernment has discouraged business enterprise. Indeed, the heirs, if ambitious, may strive the harder to fill the gap in the family fortune; and if lacking in ambition, they would not be energized by the gift of the whole estate. As for the rich fathers, if they accumulate less because of the tax on their estates, it is probable that this effect is smaller than that of taxes laid on the property or income of living men who feel these payments.

The personal income tax is levied at extraordinarily high rates. The rates in the upper brackets exceed even those levied in the World War period, and are higher than the corresponding rates in Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Germany, and Great Britain. Moreover, most persons who pay the Federal income tax pay a State income tax also. In New York, the combined maximum rate on income in excess of \$100,000 is 67 per cent; on income in excess of \$400,000 it is 78 per cent; on income in excess of \$1,000,000 it is 84 per cent. These total rates have been applied for years.

Investment Discouraged

Persons in the higher income groups do most of the saving and consequently possess most of the money that is available for investment. The Brookings Institution found that in 1929 54 per cent of all savings were made by persons with incomes of \$20,000 or more, and 34 per cent by those whose incomes exceeded \$100,000. Thus the starting of new enterprises, and the building of new stores, apartment houses and factories, as well as the provision of additional plant and machinery for old firms, depend largely on whether the rich invest. If they do, business prospers. If they do not, business is depressed.

The increase in the rate of the corporation income tax from 12 per cent to 16 1/2 or 19 per cent, though great, was probably no more than was reasonably to have been expected in view of the need for revenue and the increases made in the rates of other taxes. Of much greater significance was the prohibition of a carry-over of operating losses, the treatment of capital gains and losses, and, during the two years in which it was in existence, the undistributed profits tax.

The effect of prohibiting a carryover of operating losses to years of profitable business depends on the difference between industries. The operations of the heavy or producer goods industries are unstable. The operations of the light or consumer good industries are relatively stable. To tax the profits of good years without any consideration of the losses of bad years is to impose a greater burden on the heavy industries than on the light and thereby to discourage enterprise.

Discrimination

The discrimination involved in the treatment of capital gains and losses has likewise had a discouraging effect. To tax capital gains fully while permitting the deduction of capital losses only to an insignificant amount in excess of capital gains is to be especially hard on misfortune. The corporation with a capital gain equaling its capital loss may deduct

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in yield between these bonds is much greater, such an individual would make nothing by investing in tax exempt bonds. On the other hand, persons with large incomes gain by investing in tax exempt securities and the larger the income the greater the gain. An individual with an income of \$50,000 receives from a 3 per cent tax exempt bond a yield equal to that returned by a 4.5 per cent taxable bond. If his income is \$100,000, he must get 7.32 per cent from the taxable security to equal the return from the tax exempt; if it is \$500,000, the taxable security must yield 10.71 per cent, and if it is \$1,000,000 the taxable security must yield 12.51 per cent. Let any one ask how many taxable securities offering a high degree of safety are available at yields of from 4.5 to 12.51 per cent. It is clear that the rich, who pay the highest rates of taxation on their incomes, have a strong incentive to invest their fortunes in tax exempt bonds. To the extent that they do so, the reform sought to be accomplished by the high rates is prevented of realization.

¹ This legislation was preceded by investigations of tax avoidance by the Treasury and a joint Congressional committee. In reporting the results of the Treasury inquiry, Secretary Morgenthau said that sixty-four foreign personal holding companies were organized in the Bahama Islands alone in 1935.

He called attention also to domestic personal holding companies, and to the incorporation of yachts and country estates. Several taxpayers saved from \$200,000 to \$800,000 by organizing personal holding companies to receive their dividends. One man organized a holding company to own his yacht as well as his securities. He then rented the yacht for a sum far less than the cost of its upkeep and operation. The loss sustained by the holding company on this transaction could be deducted from its income and therefore resulted in a tax saving. A wealthy woman transferred a country estate to her personal holding company. The company employed her husband at a salary to manage

the estate. Thus she was able, in effect, to get a tax deduction for the expense of supporting her husband.

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National Government: Neutrality Interest Waning; Anxiety Over Executive Powers and Its Causes

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON.

ASURPRISING wane in interest in the neutrality debate has taken place in the last few days. With sparse attendance on the Senate floor and with half-filled galleries, the set speeches continue. The flood of letters to Congress has slackened. Press comment is wearing thin. The House, meeting briefly two days a week, can scarcely keep a quorum in Washington.

After the first barrage of letters and telegrams against the pending bill, incoming mail has reached more nearly the actual division of opinion which exists through the country and which seems to be swinging increasingly in favor of the measure, especially as to its cash-and-carry features. The belief that the Administration will get essentially the bill it wants is correspondingly strengthened.

This means that the bill may be concluded this month after all. The length of the session may be correspondingly shortened. The House has yet to act, but probably will not take more than a week. An effort may be made toward House acceptance of the Senate draft in lieu of the Bloom bill which passed last session. But the normal process is to send the bill to conference to adjust differences between the House and Senate versions. Here some unforeseen changes may develop.

After that the question is whether to adjourn, under the announced plan of confining the session to neutrality legislation, or to continue through the year and get a running start for next session, with appropriation hearings and other pending business. Republicans and some Democrats, distrustful of the Administration, are unwilling to leave the Executive free to exercise its emergency powers without restraint from Congress. There would be some debate on an adjournment resolution. One compromise would be to appoint a joint committee of Senate and House to sit during a recess, with instructions to re-summon Congress.

Rumors have been current as to drastic government reorganization plans. In the matter of national defense appropriations, the President, according to Congressman Taber, has "ordered the War and Navy Departments to ignore statutory provisions against budgetary deficits growing out of unauthorized expenditures for army and navy housing, hospitalization and the reconditioning of obsolete vessels."

Observers, moreover, are uneasy over the President's continual harping upon the presence of submarines off our coasts. At a time when public calm is desired and when the whole idea of the neutrality legislation is to prevent incidents which may inflame the public, it is held more appropriate to make these announcements through some minor official, if not to leave the reporting to the press without official cognizance. Presidential statements obviously make far bigger headlines.

The recent Panama conference wherein the American Republics decreed a broad stretch of neutral waters also is disquieting, since the sole means of policing this expanse of ocean is the United States Navy. Earlier in history, when America was fighting England through attacks upon her shipping, no such rule was laid down by neutral countries and it has generally been assumed that it is anybody's ocean beyond the twelve-mile limit.

There is thus a good deal of incentive for Congress to stay and keep watch on

the Potomac. But it is too early to guess what the outcome will be.

NATIONAL DEFENSE measures doubtless will be considered not later than January. The opinion is still held in some Administration circles that action will be taken this session. The theory is that the Administration does not wish to confuse or jeopardize the issue of neutrality by injecting at the same time the issue of building further war machines, but will submit a program after the bill passes. On this, too, we are reluctant to express an opinion. The situation should begin to clarify in the next few days.

New Deal officials are thinking again of spending measures which will take the form of national defense if the war continues and may go back to previous spending-lending plans if, despite prevailing opinion, there is an outbreak of peace. It is possible that an armistice, with the continuance of the European armament programs, would result in larger exports by opening the sea lanes. But the general effect of peace is viewed somewhat bearishly in Washington.

Even with continuing war, it is evident that the increase in business volume on the outbreak of war was based more upon the anticipation than the immediate actuality of a war boom. It is recalled that in 1914 there was a slump of several months before the boom took hold. This time there is undoubtedly a tendency to build up inventories against a possible rise in prices and wages.

Unofficial estimates indicate that the Federal Reserve index of industrial production will stand at about 118 for October, 121 for November and 126 for December. It is too early for inventory figures, but the current belief is that production is running well ahead of consumption both in consumer and durable goods fields.

Efforts to find markets in South America have occasioned numerous trade inquiries from the American republics and have been the subject of several recent conferences.

An interesting precedent as to loans may be set with tobacco. After the British buyers had withdrawn from the American market, the Department of Agriculture has hinted that it would come to the aid of the growers if they adopted the crop control referendum, turned down last year but accepted last week. The indicated plan is to make loans to the British on tobacco to be held in American warehouses for later withdrawal.

National Legislation

Week Ended October 7

LAST WEEK the Senate met Monday through Friday, Oct. 2-6, and recessed to Monday, Oct. 9. The House met Monday and Thursday, Oct. 2 and 5, and adjourned to Monday.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS—Rpt of the Tariff Commission on domestic production and importation of pulp wood and wood pulp. Referred to Senate Finance Committee Oct. 4. Pursuant to S. Res. 160.

S. Doc. 133—Rpt of Attorney General pursuant to S. Res. 185 on powers that may be exercised by the Executive in emergency or State of war. To Senate Judiciary Committee Oct. 5.

NEUTRALITY BILL—HJR306 (SRpt1156)—Senate started debate Oct. 2; will vote Oct. 10 on Tobey amendment for separate consideration of arms embargo repeal and cash-and-carry features of the bill.

NEW SENATE BILLS—S2975 (Green) Naval Affairs—Auth Secretary of Navy proceed with public works at Quonset Point, R. I. SJR187 (Pepper) Foreign Relations—Improve economic, commercial and cultural relations among American republics. SRes191 (Johnson, Colo.) Forn Relations—Re-

quest President to urge armistice between belligerent nations.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR7556 (Case, S D) Judic—Thanksgiving to be legal holiday last Thurs each Nov.

HR7557 (Murdick, Ariz) Ways & Means—Impose taxes on transactions in arms, ammunition and implements of war.

HR7558-60 (Rankin) World War Vets Legis—Liberate veterans' benefits.

HJR387 (Rees, Kan) Rules—Create joint Congressional committee to consult with President on problems relating to European situation.

HJR388 (Chandler) Rules—Establish joint committee to prepare revision and recodification of Judicial Code.

Business Forecasters

THE latest figures are now available for two of a number of forecasting devices which **THE ANNALIST** publishes regularly. These devices are primarily intended to foresee the general trend of business activity.

Both the forecasters for which figures are now available display bullish tendencies. The bank debit-commercial loan ratio rose slightly to 12.29 in September from 12.04 in August. Last year in September the ratio was 11.51. The three-month moving average of the ratio slid off ever so slightly in August for the third successive month. This movement may be considered of little significance at the present time.

The ratio functions best in that kind of business cycle in which the chief characteristic is the overaccumulation of inventories and forward purchases. Thus, it applies most directly to the present business situation. Its rise has been especially slow. In fact, it may be said that the ratio has been creeping forward slowly since July, the low point for the year. In other words, business activity, as represented by bank debits, has been rising at

about the same rate as inventories, as represented by commercial loans.

The figures for and the method of construction of the ratio may be found on Page 473 of this issue.

A full description of the derivative sensitive price index was first published in the issue of Aug. 31, 1939, on Page 267. This forecaster depends largely upon the accuracy and rapidity with which the prices of sensitive industrial raw materials reflect changes in demand for such commodities.

The index for July made a sharp uprush to +61 from +30 in the preceding month, and is indicative of a major upward turn in business activity which was foreseen in the April index (available at the end of July). Back figures for this index are published on Page 473 of this issue.

A word of caution should be beneficial.

These forecasters are only two of a number of such devices. They should be interpreted in the light of one's knowledge of general economic conditions. One important factor should be kept in mind. The present upswing in business activity is based upon a forward buying movement in anticipation of a huge increase in demand for war supplies from belligerent nations, a demand which has not yet materialized. The present Hitler-Stalin peace overtures and the general inaction on the Western Front in the last month indicate at least an outside chance of peace and a sudden and almost overnight change in the business situation. S. L. MILLER.

Recent Book

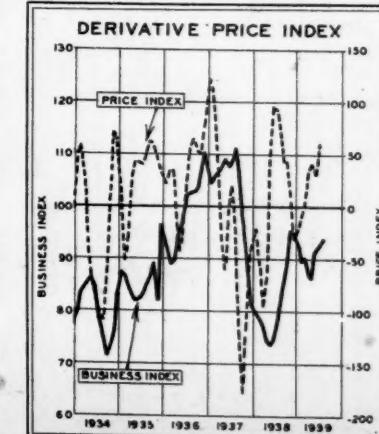
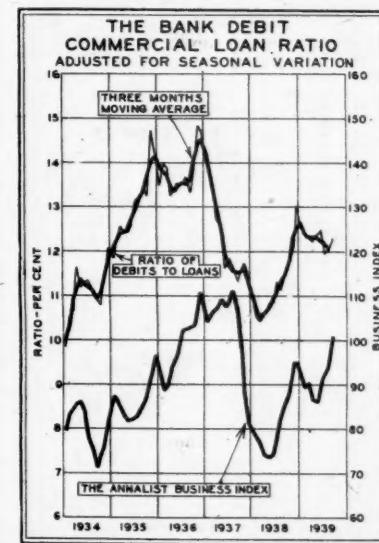
THE REVOLUTION OF NIHILISM

By Hermann Rauschning

In his "Warning to the West," the ex-president of the Danzig Senate eloquently describes the Nazi revolution's aims of world domination. Herr Rauschning was also a member of the National Socialist party, one of the conservatives who attempted to direct the party from within, to direct it into more normal, orderly and conservative channels. The book itself has become very popular, having been widely discussed by columnists and reviewed by the daily press. It is now in its fourth printing, the first having been run off in August, 1939. It is a "must" book for those who are sufficiently interested in finding out what the Nazi revolution really is, and that should include all America.

Under National Socialism there is no longer the German State. Rather the National Socialist party is the State. The aim or policy of the Nazis is one of "dynamism" or direct action, looking toward the maintenance of the present leaders in power. To this end the people are ceaselessly bombarded with propaganda in order to prevent them from thinking for themselves. One of the important principles of the party machine, and one designed to keep the party members in line and obedient to the leaders, is "that two-fold organization. For every group of duties parallel bodies are trained, to cover the same field of work from different sides, with the principal object of watching one another and holding one another in check by their rivalry." "Each member of the rank and file of the party must be made to associate his whole existence with the party, and to identify himself entirely with the party, by the continued fear that if he does not do so he will be robbed of his livelihood."

The Nazi revolution, in short, has been one of destruction for destruction's sake. It has used every conceivable device of terrorism, immorality and brutality to destroy the old and established traditions and institutions of Germany. It has changed the outward appearance of the Reich to one of calm and orderliness without ever having done anything to solve

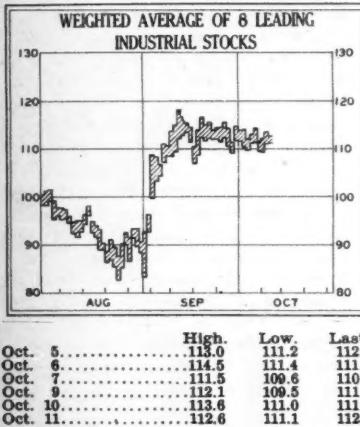


(Continued on Page 486)

Financial Markets: Rate of Business Expansion Lower; Motor Sales Outlook Good

STOCK prices have fluctuated in a relatively narrow range during the past week with little net change in the general level. Volume of trading has been relatively light. Investors and traders continue to direct their attention mainly to Europe, war developments overshadowing exceedingly favorable domestic business reports.

The steel stocks, the motors, electrical equipments, du Pont, Kennecott Copper, the tire stocks, Western Union, some of the rails, the farm equipments and the oils lost ground slightly during the week. Even in these groups, however, the net loss has in most cases amounted to only



2 or 3 points. Radio, the container stocks, the chain stores, the foods, tobaccos, Loews and some of the utilities have either held stable or have made slight gains.

Although news reports from most major industries have been of a favorable character during the past week, there have been further indications that the rate of business expansion has tended to diminish. Commodity prices have for the most part continued rather irregular and the forward buying movement in raw materials has, temporarily at least, lost much of its vigor.

In spite of reports of less urgent buying of steel, output has continued to expand and in some centers production has about reached a ten-year high. Of greater interest to the investor than the immediate course of production, however, is the action likely to be taken with respect to first-quarter prices. In turn this will presumably depend to a large degree upon events abroad.

Reception of the new automobile models, according to reports, has been favorable, indicating the probability of a highly satisfactory fourth quarter for the motor industry. Labor difficulties taking the form of "slow-down" strikes at Dodge



AVERAGE PRICE OF HIGHEST GRADE RAILROAD BONDS

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July.	June.
4.	102.45	102.55	107.79	107.94	108.33
5.	102.67	102.67	107.94	107.96	108.24
6.	102.60	101.14	107.96	106.01	108.29
7.	102.74	101.63	107.96	106.09	108.29
8.	102.42	102.82	108.02	108.07	108.49
9.	102.70	102.81	108.19	108.39	108.48
10.	102.67	102.67	108.09	108.04	108.48

plants of Chrysler Corporation have, however, served to emphasize the possible adverse effect of more serious labor disturbances during the next few months.

Prices have now been fluctuating in a trading range for four weeks. During this period General Motors, Inland Steel, the electrical equipments, Union Carbide, the containers, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and a number of independent oils have followed an approximately horizontal trend. Chrysler, the rails and the railway equipments have advanced. United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, du Pont, the copers, United States Rubber, Western

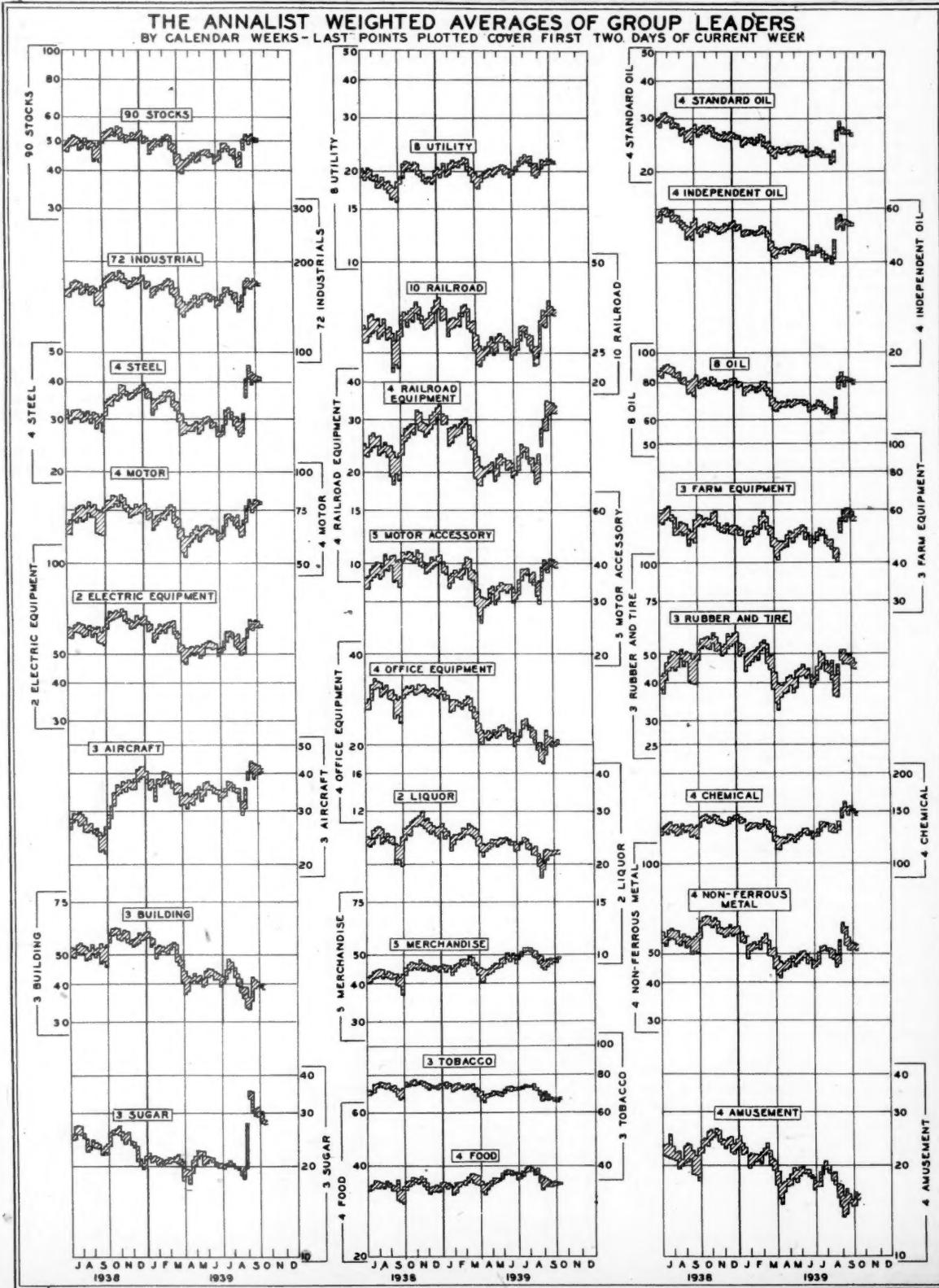
Union, Allied Chemical and International Harvester have declined moderately. Volume of trading has fallen off as the trading area has developed.

So far as can be determined up to date there has been nothing in the area of the last four weeks to indicate an important reversal of the market's trend. There has been no pronounced weakness in any important group and the character of the market has not suggested that leading stocks were being liquidated under cover of strength in specialties, as is sometimes the case. Simply the absence of such unfavorable symptoms, the market's ability

to hold its ground, and the decline in volume would suggest that the technical position was still strong and that whenever the next move develops it will be upward.

This, however, is only part of the situation. A short distance above the present level lies a very important supply area and it will in all probability take a substantial additional volume of buying to force prices through it. Much depends upon the situation abroad and an increased possibility of an early termination of the war might well cause a substantial decline. It would seem, therefore, that the market is dependent to an unusual extent upon news, and that a confirmation of the theory of the market's technical strength by a break through the high level of last November must be awaited.

M. C.



The Week in Commodities: Prices Lower but Copper Is Important Exception

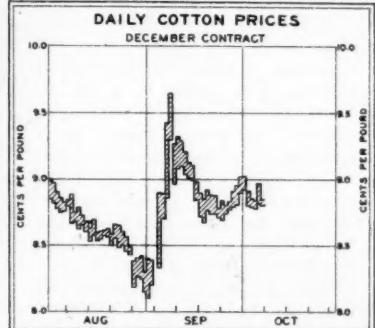
COMMODITY prices declined further last week, largely because of "peace" rumors. The Annalist Index closed at 80.9 per cent of the 1926 base on Saturday, Oct. 7, the lowest since the war began and six-tenths of a point below the previous week. Wheat and corn were sharply lower reflecting small export demand. Cotton and other textiles moved lower. The more speculative items, such as rubber, cocoa and hides likewise declined, although liquidation was not urgent. Copper was an important exception to the general trend and prices rose to the highest level since September, 1937.

	DAILY COMMODITY PRICES					
	Cotton	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index	Index
Oct. 2	8.77	1.01%	.97%	6.75	56.65	167.6
Oct. 3	8.98	.99%	.67	6.52	56.01	167.3
Oct. 4	8.74	1.00%	.67%	6.68	54.89	168.1
Oct. 5	8.95	1.01	.67	6.75	54.84	167.9
Oct. 6	8.97	1.02	.67%	6.87	56.46	168.9
Oct. 7	8.92	1.00%	.57%	...	55.40	167.5

For descriptions of items used see THE ANNALIST of Oct. 5, 1939.

COTTON

Speculative interest waned a bit more last week and cotton futures closed near the bottom and 11 to 20 points below the previous week. Current prices are a full cent a pound under the peaks reached the first week of the war, a rather severe decline considering the operating schedules of the industry and the fact that war still rages in Europe despite numerous "peace" rumors.



Bulls were cheered by the fact that volume of trading declined to the lowest levels since mid-August, indicating no great desire to sell. A large part of last week's losses can be attributed to extensive hedging by producers. The new crop is now at peak movement and hedging operations have been large. Many growers are apparently convinced that cotton will not go up, otherwise they wouldn't hedge at this stage of the game.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

Wk Ending Thursday Yr's Oct. 5, Sept. 28, Oct. 6, Chge. 1939. 1939. 1938. P. C.

Movement Into Sight:
During week ... 655 615 585 +12.0
Since Aug. 1 ... 3,578 2,923 3,247 +10.2

Deliveries During Week:
To domestic mills 207 167 158 +31.0
To foreign mills. * * 99 ..

To all mills. * * 257 ..

Deliveries Since Aug. 1:
To domestic mills 1,188 981 1,054 +12.4
To foreign mills. * * 642 ..

To all mills. * * 1,696 ..

Exports:
During week ... 230 175 106 +108.5
Since Aug. 1 ... 991 761 702 +41.2

World Visible Supply (Thursday):
World total ... * 7,186 ..
Week's change ... +328 ..
U. S. A. only ... 5,720 5,502 5,803 -1.5

*Not available.

Mill conditions continue excellent, with almost all units operating on a comfortable bank of unfilled orders. Gray goods sales have not been very heavy in recent weeks—in fact they have been below the current high rate of production—but the huge sales made immediately after war broke out crammed order files of the majority of mills to such an extent that they will be working full speed for some time even though no more sales are made.

The Department of Agriculture reports

that mill margins on seventeen constructions averaged 14.56 cents last month, the highest in two years. The September ten-year average is 13.36, while in September, 1938, the margin was but 11.23 cents. Current profit margins—plus the large unfilled orders on hand—are responsible for the optimism which now prevails in mill circles. Generally speaking, cotton mills are an unprofitable venture and when good times come the owners are indeed thankful.

Export business continues to make a remarkable showing despite high ocean freight rates and the dangers of shipping. Last week some 230,000 bales went overseas, the highest total since the 233,000 bales sold abroad in the week ended Jan. 19, 1938. The week before last 175,000

bales were exported, while a year ago the total was 106,000 bales.

Exports for the season are now 991,000 bales, a gain of more than 40 per cent as contrasted with the comparable period of last year and a far better showing than had generally been expected a month ago.

Actual export data, however, do not show the true picture, since exporters have sold much fiber that has not yet been shipped. The Department of Agriculture estimates that 2,321,000 bales were sold through the end of last month. Adding sales made prior to the start of the subsidy program, the cotton trade figures that up to 3,000,000 bales have been sold to date. Last season total exports were 3,362,000 bales so that if the current trend is maintained, this season's exports will

make an extremely favorable comparison with last season.

The Textile Economics Bureau announced last week that rayon consumption in the nine months ended September totaled 326,700,000 pounds, just about the same as consumption for all of 1938. Consumption this year will set a new high record, a feat that is no longer news for the fast growing rayon industry.

A comparison of rayon and cotton consumption helps to show why the cotton industry is now burdened with excessive stocks to say nothing of prices that are considered too low by many tradesmen.

In 1929 rayon consumption totaled 131,464,000 pounds. This year's consumption will be more than three times the total for the boom year. Cotton consumption, on the other hand, was 7,091,000 bales in the 1928-29 season, while in the twelve months ended July 31 it was 6,860,000 bales. Usage this season will be substantially higher—thanks to the war boom—but the gain as compared with 1929 will be nominal.

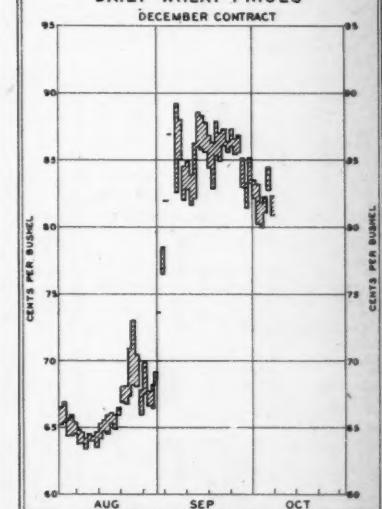
The government sprang another surprise on Monday of this week when it announced the new cotton crop at 11,928,000 bales. The trade had expected a figure 200,000 to 300,000 bales larger. Some buying came into the market following release of the estimate, but the rally was cut short by additional hedging.

Last month the Department of Agriculture surprised the cotton trade by placing the new crop at 12,380,000 bales, about 500,000 more than had generally been expected. Such differences do little to improve conditions. The department explained the latest change by stating "Hot, dry weather during September stopped development and caused premature opening * * * weevil damage was apparently somewhat heavier than indicated earlier."

THE GRAINS

Wheat lost almost 4 cents a bushel last week thus carrying prices to the lowest point since the war began. Trading was slack. On the whole, last week closely resembled the weeks prior to the declaration of war by England and France.

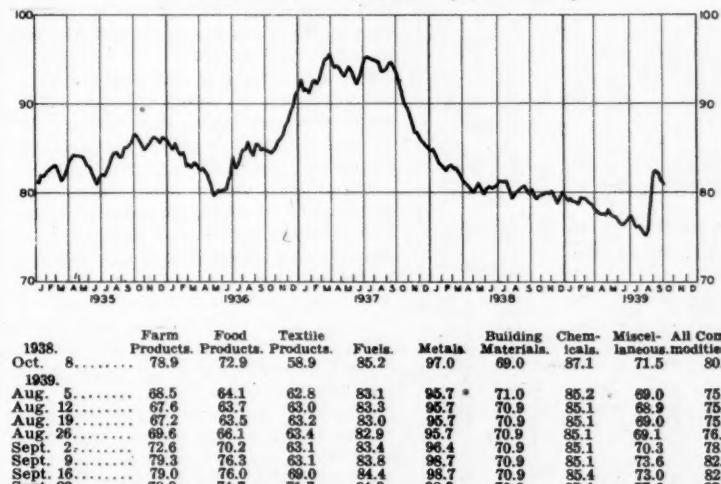
DAILY WHEAT PRICES



Traders are beginning to tire of the apathetic action of wheat over the last four and one-half weeks. Strangely enough, wheat prices have done nothing since the day after war actually broke out. Prices have held within a nine-cent range, unusually small considering the hectic state of affairs.

The action of wheat over the last month is in vivid contrast to the first month of the World War. At that time trading was feverish and prices were soaring. The beginning of the second world war finds trading at low ebb and prices only mod-

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	Oct. 7, 1939.	Sept. 30, 1939.	Oct. 8, 1938.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c.i.f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.00%	\$1.03%	\$0.80
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.65%	.68	.62%
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.)	.45%	.46%	.36%
Rye, No. 2 Western, domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.72%	.74%	.60%
Barley, malting (bu.)	.05	.69%	.65
Flour, Spring patent (bbl.)	5.63	5.72	4.50-4.65
Cattle, good and choice heifers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	9.875	10.03	11.44
Hogs, good and choice, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	6.87	6.94	8.26
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	16.00	16.00	17.37%
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	.19	.20%	.2175
Pork, meso (100 lb.)	20.75	20.75	26.88
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.)	20.00	22.00	26.25
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0365	.0367%	.0315
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0550	.0575	.0475
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.07875	.07875	.0825
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0532	.0567	.0610
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.0916	.0908	.0850
Wool tops (lb.)	1.24	1.27	.84
Silk, 75% seripane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	3.10	3.03	1.86
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.51	.51	.51
Worsted Yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.68%	1.63%	1.28%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.28%	.28%	.21
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.05%	.05%	.04%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 58x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.06%	.06%	.052%-0.05%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.15%	.16%	.12
Leather, union backs (lb.)	.38	.38	.32
Rubber, plantation ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.1925	.2010	.1730
Coal, anthracite, chestnut (short ton)	5.80	5.80	6.25
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.147	1.147	1.213
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refin'g centers (gal.)	.053875	.05262	.0495
Pig Iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	22.61	20.61	20.44
Flashed steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.206	2.236	2.286
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton)	22.08	22.50	14.25
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.125	.12	.10%
Copper, export, c.i.f. (lb.)	.125	.12	.1070
Lead (lb.)	.0550	.0552	.0510
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.58	.60	.4470
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.0650	.0650	.0495
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.35%	.35	.42%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e., immediate (lb.)	.05197	.06	.06%
Paper, newaroll contract (ton)	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.05	.05	.05

*Prices for previous Friday.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; others at New York)

Daily Range

Cotton (Old):	October			December			January			March			May			July		
	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 2...	9.32	9.27	9.03	8.83	8.82	8.80	8.73	8.65	8.52	8.45	8.32	8.23	8.22	8.21	8.12	8.17	8.10	
Oct. 3...	9.23	9.14	8.91	8.81	8.73	8.70	8.61	8.55	8.42	8.32	8.21	8.12	8.11	8.10	8.17	8.10	8.10	
Oct. 4...	9.15	9.06	8.86	8.80	8.76	8.70	8.67	8.50	8.37	8.31	8.17	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.17	8.12	8.12	
Oct. 5...	9.14	9.09	8.84	8.79	8.65	8.64	8.56	8.51	8.38	8.32	8.17	8.12	8.12	8.12	8.17	8.12	8.12	
Oct. 6...	9.22	9.11	8.97	8.83	8.77	8.68	8.66	8.55	8.47	8.35	8.28	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.28	8.15	8.15	
Oct. 7...	9.12	9.06	8.85	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.59	8.55	8.39	8.35	8.18	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.18	8.15	8.15	
Oct. close...	9.11 t	8.90 t	8.81	8.68 n	8.57 t	8.57 t	8.37 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	
Week's range...	9.32	9.08	9.03	8.79	8.82	8.64	8.73	8.50	8.52	8.31	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.32	8.10	8.10	
Previous week...	9.36	9.02	8.70	8.80	8.62	8.73	8.52	8.53	8.30	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10	
Wk. Oct. 8, '38...	8.33	8.11	8.34	8.12	8.29	8.10	8.29	8.09	8.20	8.03	8.18	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.00	8.00	
Contract range {	10.15	7.26	9.42	7.26	9.90	7.29	9.82	7.36	9.65	7.54	9.52	7.63	7.63	7.63	9.52	7.63	7.63	
range {	Se.8	Ja.10	Se.7	Ja.2	Se.8	Ja.27	Se.8	Ap.20	Se.8	My.17	Se.8	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.8	Se.2	Se.1	

Cotton (New):

Oct. 2...	October			December			January			March			May			July		
	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Oct. 3...	9.37	9.36	9.02	9.02	8.93	8.93	8.72	8.70	8.61	8.65	8.42	8.32	8.40	8.38	8.40	8.38	8.38	8.38
Oct. 4...	9.36	9.35	9.02	9.02	8.93	8.93	8.72	8.70	8.61	8.65	8.42	8.32	8.40	8.38	8.40	8.38	8.38	8.38
Oct. 5...	9.35	9.34	9.02	9.02	8.93	8.93	8.71	8.70	8.61	8.65	8.42	8.32	8.40	8.38	8.40	8.38	8.38	8.38
Oct. 6...	9.22	9.11	8.97	8.83	8.77	8.68	8.66	8.55	8.47	8.35	8.28	8.17	8.12	8.12	8.28	8.17	8.12	8.12
Oct. 7...	9.12	9.06	8.85	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.59	8.55	8.39	8.35	8.18	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.18	8.15	8.15	8.15
Oct. close...	9.11 t	8.90 t	8.81	8.68 n	8.57 t	8.57 t	8.37 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t	8.18 t
Week's range...	9.32	9.08	9.03	8.79	8.82	8.64	8.73	8.50	8.52	8.31	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10
Previous week...	9.36	9.02	8.70	8.80	8.62	8.73	8.52	8.53	8.30	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.32	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10
Wk. Oct. 8, '38...	8.33	8.11	8.34	8.12	8.29	8.10	8.29	8.09	8.20	8.03	8.18	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.18	8.00	8.00	8.00
Contract range {	10.15	7.26	9.42	7.26	9.90	7.29	9.82	7.36	9.65	7.54	9.52	7.63	7.63	7.63	9.52	7.63	7.63	7.63
range {	Se.8	Ja.10	Se.7	Ja.2	Se.8	Ja.27	Se.8	Ap.20	Se.8	My.17	Se.8	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.8	Se.2	Se.1	Se.1

Old and New Contracts: Traded week ended Friday, Oct. 6, 600,200 bales; previous week, 781,400; year ago, 659,000.

Wheat:	Dec.			May			July		
	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.
Oct. 2...	83%	82%	84%	83%	82%	83%	82%	83%	82%
Oct. 3...	83%	80%	83%	83%	80%	83%	82%	83%	83%
Oct. 4...	81%	80%	82%	81%	80%	81%	80%	81%	80%
Oct. 5...	82%	81%	82%	82%	81%	82%	81%	82%	81%
Oct. 6...	84%	82%	84%	84%	82%	84%	83%	84%	83%
Oct. 7...	82%	80%	82%	82%	80%	82%	80%	82%	81%
Oct. 7 close...	8.24 n	8.93 n	8.88 n	8.88 n	8.75 n	8.75 n	8.57 t	8.36 n	8.36 n
Week's range...	84%	80	84%	80	84%	80	83	79	79
Previous week...	86%	81	81%	81	82%	81	86%	80%	80%
Week. Oct. 8, 1938...	65%	62	66%	66	63%	63	65%	62%	62%
Contract range {	8.92	8.44	10.00	8.25	10.02	8.37	9.80	8.19	9.78
range {	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1	Se.1

Traded week ended Friday, Oct. 6, 110,250,000 bushels; previous week, 102,135,000; year ago, 73,819,000.

Weekly Range

Corn:	Week Ended Oct. 7, 1939			Contract Range			Week Ended Oct. 8, 1938		
	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec.	52	48	48	52	48	50	54	48	50
May	554	514	514	554	514	514	574	514	514
July	564	524	524	564	524	524	584	524	524
Bushels traded	23,608,000			33,941,000			34,883,000		

Oats:	Week Ended Dec. 30, 1939			Contract Range			Week Ended Oct. 8, 1938		
	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Dec.	32%	31%	31%	34%	31%	38%	39%	31	25%
May	32%	30%	30%	34%	30%	35%	39%	29	25%
July	32%	30%	30%	34%	30%	35%	37%	27	25%
Bushels traded	5,966,000			7,367,000			8,358,000		

Rye:	Dec.			May			July		
	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.	High.	Low.	High.
Dec.	54%	51%	52%	55%	51%	58%	58	51	40%
May	56%	53%	53%	57%	54%	60%	60	53	43%
July	55%	53%	53%	57					

Wheat Glut at Ports Causes Shortage of Freight Cars; Canadian Shipping Outlook

JUST as in the United States, Canada is experiencing a shortage of railroad facilities. The cause of this shortage of rolling stock in Canada, however, differs radically from that in the United States. For the Canadian roads have not allowed their replacement programs to fall off so drastically as the American common carriers. Thus, although both railroad systems have been experiencing a sharp resurgence in freight traffic in the last month or so, it is the congestion of grain freight rather than any actual shortage of cars that has been responsible for the troubles of the Canadian roads.

The chief points of congestion are at the lake ports of Fort William and Port Arthur and at Montreal, where grain elevators are loaded to capacity. Vessels to Europe have not been readily available, and that, together with the speed of delivery by the farmer as well as the exceptionally large wheat crop, has brought the railroads to a condition where they have more grain cars under load and consigned for the lake ports than there is available storage space, immediate or prospective. Adding to the congestion is the inability of the lake steamers to unload their wheat cargoes at Montreal, and thus their inability to relieve the surfeit at the lake ports.

A good-sized shipment of grain to the United Kingdom and to various neutral countries on the Continent is expected to get under way soon. This fleet of grain vessels is to be convoyed. In the meantime, the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners has ordered that "cars for local transshipment to elevators in the drought area which have storage space available *** be provided, *** notwithstanding the car-order book."

There is little fear, however, that the present congestion of grain cars will have much, if any, adverse effect on the earnings of the Canadian roads. In fact, the Canadian Pacific's chairman, Sir Edward Beatty, expects the company's net income to approximate the level of 1937, when \$9,462,000, or 30 cents a common share, was earned. The factors in this sharp improvement of profits have been described almost weekly in these columns—a striking advance in grain loadings accompanied by increased loadings of minerals and metals and miscellaneous products. Another factor promises to be particularly important (especially in 1940), and that is income from the shipping lines owned by the Canadian Pacific. In fact, Canadian Steamships, Ltd., wholly owned

subsidiary, was one of last week's market leaders in Toronto.

Canadian National's revenues have likewise been stimulated by the exceptional improvement in loadings. Gross income for the third quarter ended Sept. 30, 1939, gained \$1,525,000 over that of the same period last year. Gross revenues were \$7,520,000 in the last three months and \$5,995,000 in the corresponding quarter of 1938.

Observers in Canada appear to be particularly optimistic over a revival of ship-

ping and shipbuilding. Whether or not the new Neutrality Bill, with its sweeping cash and carry provision, is passed by the United States Congress, Canadian shipping and shipbuilding activity is bound to pick up substantially. But the passage of the Neutrality Bill in its present form will provide an even greater stimulus to Canadian shipping than the war itself has so far furnished. Allowing for the possible transfer of American vessels to British registry, which in itself is no probability since the United States Maritime Commis-

sion may adopt a prohibitive policy, the removal of the world's second largest merchant marine amounting to 11,362,000 tons, from trade with the belligerents will be a severe blow to the Allies. Every last ship in their possession including those of the empire dominions and colonies will have to be impressed.

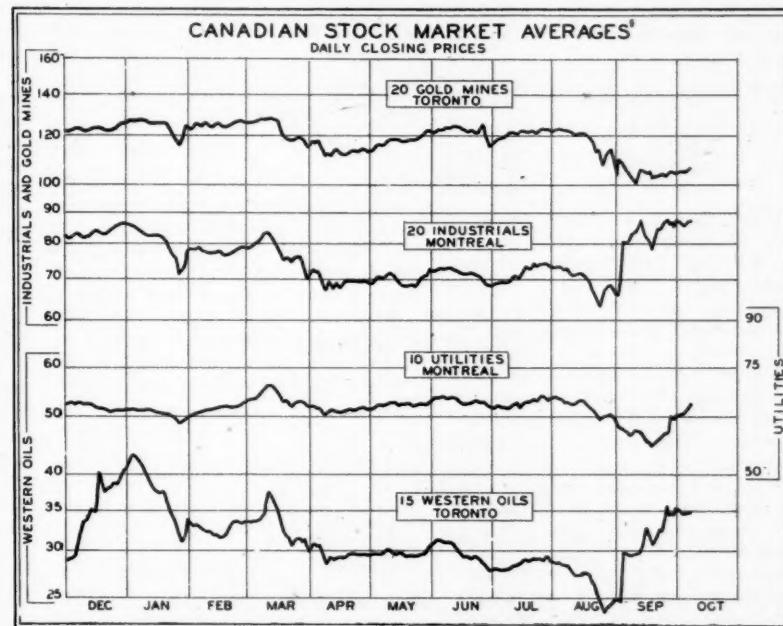
Thus, the future of Canadian shipping, at least for the duration of this war, is assured. But the Canadian merchant marine in itself is very inadequate for the probable demands to be made on its services. According to the accompanying table, 45 per cent of the Canadian merchant tonnage is over twenty years old, or beyond the "useful-life" age. Besides, much of the newer tonnage is in vessels of less than 1,000 tons, which is not really seagoing. And finally a large proportion of the Canadian fleet is engaged in the lakes trade and is therefore probably unable to sail the Atlantic. Thus the shipbuilding industry may once more be expected to come into its own, and Canadian Vickers (among other companies) should accordingly benefit, and finally come out of the red.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE CANADIAN MERCHANT MARINE, JUNE 30, 1939

(Steam and motorship)

Years.	Tonnage.	%	Upward. ward.	Cumulative %
Under 5.....	20,609	1.7	1.7	100.0
5 and under 10	96,519	7.8	9.5	96.3
10 and under 15	376,227	30.7	40.2	90.5
15 and under 20	183,428	15.0	55.2	59.8
20 and under 25	83,446	6.8	32.0	44.8
25 and over	464,734	38.0	100.0	38.0
Total	1,223,961	100.0	.....	.....

It is doubtful, however, that the shipbuilding industry will be able to take care of anything like the demand that is likely to develop, even though shipyards long idle are being commissioned. In fact, if judged by the standards of 1914-1918, the shipbuilding industry is almost



Toronto Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	20	20	15 West	
Oct. 2.....	120.6	104.9	35.1	Oct. 2.....
Oct. 3.....	119.8	105.2	34.7	Oct. 3.....
Oct. 4.....	118.8	104.8	34.5	Oct. 4.....
Oct. 5.....	120.3	104.9	34.6	Oct. 5.....
Oct. 6.....	121.0	105.1	34.6	Oct. 6.....
Oct. 7.....	120.5	105.7	34.7	Oct. 7.....
Oct. 9.....	120.5	105.7	34.7	Oct. 9.....
Thanksagiving Day				Thanksagiving Day

	SHARES SOLD	Week Ended	Oct. 7, 1939	Oct. 8, 1938
Monday.....	215,000	1,046,000	87,610	150,000
Tuesday.....	163,000	807,000	75,077	114,000
Wednesday.....	184,000	957,000	90,769	141,000
Thursday.....	177,000	798,000	33,900	59,000
Friday.....	242,000	596,000	68,745	177,000
Saturday.....	131,000	465,000	104,780	119,000
Total.....	1,092,000	4,669,000	460,881	760,000

Montreal Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

	10	20	10 Pulp	15	
Oct. 2.....	62.7	87.4	141.8	93.0	Oct. 2.....
Oct. 3.....	62.7	85.9	136.3	92.4	Oct. 3.....
Oct. 4.....	62.8	85.4	131.3	92.0	Oct. 4.....
Oct. 5.....	63.6	85.9	133.6	93.0	Oct. 5.....
Oct. 6.....	64.6	87.2	138.4	95.1	Oct. 6.....
Oct. 7.....	68.8	86.2	133.8	94.5	Oct. 7.....
Oct. 9.....	68.8	86.2	133.8	94.5	Oct. 9.....

	SHARES SOLD	Week Ended	Oct. 7, 1939	Oct. 8, 1938
Monday.....	87,610	150,000	87,610	150,000
Tuesday.....	95,077	114,000	75,077	114,000
Wednesday.....	90,769	141,000	90,769	141,000
Thursday.....	33,900	59,000	33,900	59,000
Friday.....	68,745	177,000	68,745	177,000
Saturday.....	104,780	119,000	104,780	119,000
Total.....	460,881	760,000	460,881	760,000

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Agnew	10%	10%	10%	1,727 Massay	81	78	76	90 Wpg El.	10%	10%	10%
20 Agnew pf.	110	110	110	935 McCol	94	9	9	20 Gold Mines	120	120	120
10 Agnew pf.	110	110	110	2,311 Mt. Pow.	30	29	29	20 Ind.	120	120	120
95 A. P. Grain	4	3%	3%	85 Mt. Tel.	60	50	50	20 Industrials	80	80	80
2,225 Algoma	100	100	100	82 Mt. Tram.	63	63	63	10 Pulp	120	120	120
100 Am. El.	54	54	54	823 N. Br.	35	32	34	10 Util.	120	120	120
2,590 Asbes	234	22%	23%	1,651 N. St. Car.	68%	64	64	10 Com.	120	120	120
300 A. Brew.	124	124	124	100 N. Wire.	24	24	24	10 Elec.	120	120	120
2,845 Bathurst	11%	10%	10%	1,287 Noranda	73	72	73	10 Gas.	120	120	120
325 Bwf Gr.	1.75	1.60	1.70	1,350 Ogilvie	35	33	35	10 Min.	120	120	120
304 Bell	165	159%	165	7 Ogilvie pf.	150	150	150	10 Oil.	120	120	120
5,265 Brazil	8%	7%	8	60 Ont. St.	12	12	12	10 Pulp.	120	120	120
603 Bc Pow.	25	23	24	30 Ott. Pow.	15	15	15	10 Util.	120	120	120
10 Bc Pow.	2	2	2	315 St. Gt.	30	29	29	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
560 Bruch	4%	4%	4%	518 Penmans	62	60	62	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
1,515 Bldg Pro.	15	14%	15	10 Pennm. pf.	125	125	125	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
140 Bldg.	19	18%	19	785 Pow. Corp.	90	90	90	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
1,042 Can. Gem.	7%	7%	7%	9,423 Price.	22%	19%	20%	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
166 Can. G. C.	7%	7%	7%	3,925 Regent.	18	18	18	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
420 Can. F.	21	21	21	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
50 Can. F.	21	21	21	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
207 Can. N. Pw.	15%	15%	15%	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
12,747 Can. S. S.	7%	7%	7%	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
4,861 Can. S. S. pf.	18%	18%	18%	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
2 Can. Wire B.	15%	15%	15%	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
3,060 Can. Car.	18%	16%	18%	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
900 Can. Car. pf.	28	28	28	215 St. H. Bridge.	7	7	7	5 Pw Notes.	45%	45%	45%
1,188 Cel.	20	19	20	100 Ind. Acp.	23	23	22	20 C. G. I. Trat.	9	9	9
115 Cel.	110%	110	110	100 Ind. Acp.	10	10	10	20 C. G. I. Trat.	9	9	9
5 C. F. Inv.	11	11	11	20 St. H. Bridge.	12	12	12	20 C. G. I. Trat.	9	9	9
5,743 Alcohol A.	4%	4%	4%	140 St. Can. P.	12	12	12	20 C. G. I. Trat.	9	9	9
775 Alcohol B.	4%	3%	3%	491 Steel.	84	83	83	1,125 Cub. Afr.	3%	3%	3%
250 Can. Loco.	17	17	18	200 Steel. pf.	81	80	80	1,125 Cub. Afr.	3%	3%	3%
24,388 Cpr.	8%	7%	8%	200 Steel. pf.	81	80	80	1,125 Cub. Afr.	3%	3%	3%
345 Cockshutt.	10%	10	10%	205 Wdg.	123	123	123	1,125 Cub. Afr.	3%	3%	3%
1,310 Smelters.	51%	49%	49%	1,165 Un. Steel.	7%	6%	6%	1,125 Cub. Afr.	3%	3%	3%
45 Crown Crk.	28	25	28	100 Un. Steel.	23	25	25	1,125 Cub. Afr.	3%	3%	3%
550 Seagull.	18%	18%	18%	1,165 Un. Steel.	7%	6%					

Financial News of the Week

NET income of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad in the third quarter of this year is estimated at \$10,350,000, after adjustment for seasonal variation, the highest since the final quarter of 1936 and more than seven times adjusted earnings in the June quarter.

This sharp gain in profits is a direct reflection of substantial increases in car loadings. In the last four weeks loadings of C. & O. have averaged more than 20 per cent above the corresponding weeks of last year. The greater part of this gain can be attributed to larger shipments of coal which in turn reflect the increased pace in general business, especially the steel mills.

In the six months ended June 30 the road reported net income of \$5,958,000, equal to 74 cents a common share, as compared with \$5,729,000, or 71 cents a share, in the comparable months of last year.

Like most other railroads, C. & O. has re-entered the equipment market on a wide scale. Recently a contract for 32,000 tons of rail was announced. New freight cars are also under consideration.

Table I gives important items from the annual reports of the carrier since 1929. The feature of Chesapeake & Ohio's operations is the constantly lower trend in operating expenses. In 1938, for example, the road used 60.1 per cent of total revenues of \$106,000,000 for such purposes. In 1929, the operating ratio was 65.1, although revenues were more than \$150,000,000. Normally, operating ratios go in inverse proportion to total revenues.

Adjusted profits of Illinois Central in the third quarter of this year totaled about \$800,000, the largest since the fourth quarter of last year, and substantially above the adjusted deficit of \$1,180,000 shown in the three months ended June 30.

Our estimate of third-quarter profits is based on July net income; August net operating income and weekly car loadings during September.

In the six months ended June 30 the road reported a net loss of \$1,969,000, a slight improvement as contrasted with a deficit of \$2,276,000 in the first half of last year.

Barring any upsets, Illinois Central may operate in the black this year because of expected fourth quarter gains. The last three months of the year are by far the best for the road.

The road has embarked on a program of modernization and improvement as is evident from an appropriation of \$8,000,000 recently authorized for new equipment. Orders placed so far call for 2,500 freight cars and almost 11,000 tons of rail.

Important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929 were given in the issue of Aug. 31, 1938.

Baltimore & Ohio earned money in the third quarter of this year for the first time since the September quarter of 1937. The estimate is based on July net income, August N. O. I. and car loadings during September. Net income, after adjustment for seasonal variation, totaled \$305,000, a sharp gain as compared with an adjusted loss of \$4,204,000 in the previous three months, and a favorable comparison with the loss of \$1,896,000 shown in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1938.

The recent improvement in operating results reflects greatly increased car loadings. During September loadings of B. & O. averaged almost 28 per cent above last year, thanks to the increased tempo of general business in the important Eastern manufacturing area.

In the six months ended June 30, the road reported total revenues of \$60,219,000, a gain of 15 per cent as compared with gross revenues in the first half of

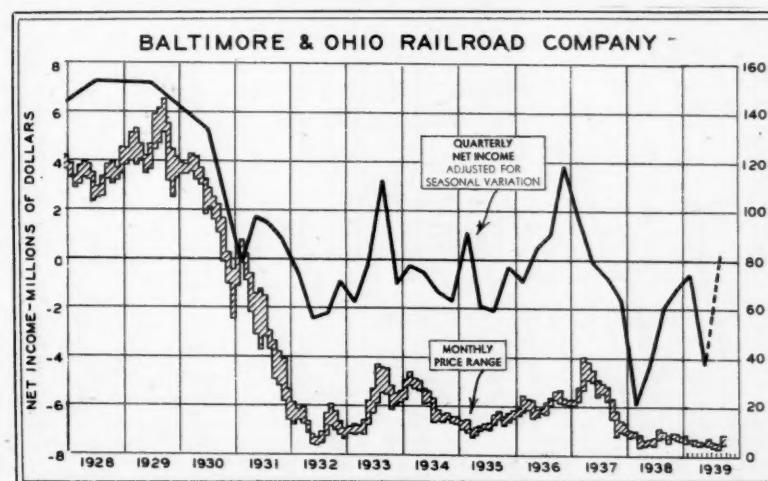
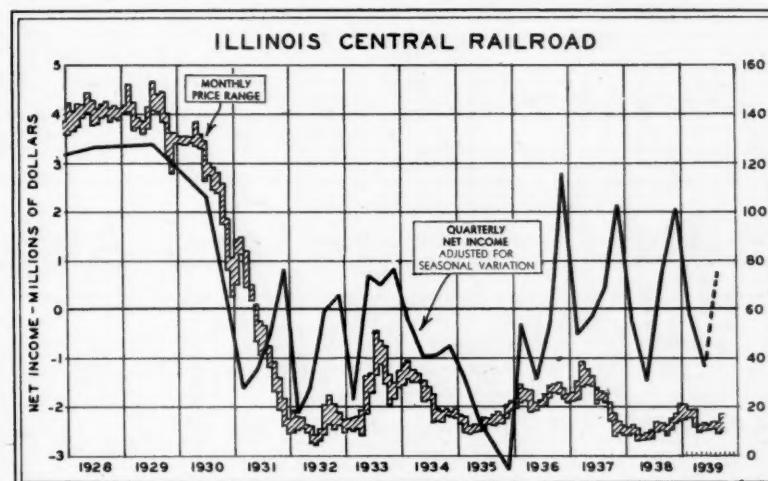
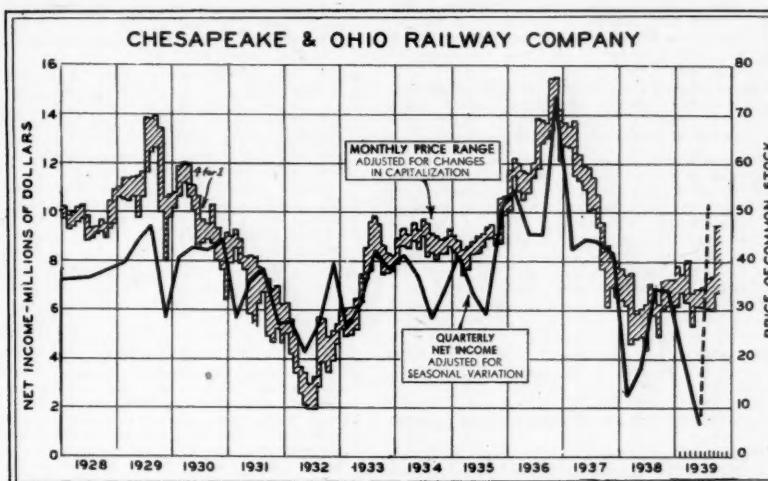


Table I. Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co.											
(Thousands)											
Years Ended Dec. 31:	Operating Revenues	Net Oper. Revenues	Operating Ratio	Available for Fixed Charges	Charges Times Earned.	Net Income	!Earned a Share.	Surp. After Div.	Div. & Res.	Div.	Price of Common Stock
1929.....	150,668	52,550	65.1	46,754	4.56	36,497	5.27	22,790			
1930.....	137,173	50,252	63.4	44,949	4.15	34,107	4.46	16,863			
1931.....	119,552	45,054	62.3	37,583	3.45	26,696	3.49	7,419			
1932.....	98,726	42,761	56.7	34,291	3.19	23,528	3.07	4,244			
1933.....	107,970	47,043	55.0	38,661	3.71	28,240	3.69	7,813			
1934.....	109,489	45,674	55.5	38,061	3.85	28,062	3.67	6,481			
1935.....	114,031	50,142	55.5	40,949	4.18	31,039	4.05	9,497			
1936.....	135,538	60,524	51.7	52,735	5.27	43,790	5.72	6,622			
1937.....	127,347	54,318	57.0	43,971	4.67	34,562	4.43	3,960			
1938.....	106,376	41,930	60.1	29,534	3.26	20,633	2.62	6,123			
Total.....											
Years Ended Dec. 31:	Invested Capital	P. C. on Capital	Net Capital	Road and Equipment	Unpledged	Cash	Working Capital	Current Ratio	Profit & Loss		
1929.....	534,465	6.82	353,881	119,037		17,903	6,429	1.27	115,111		
1930.....	1,604,265	5.64	464,403	104,705		24,597	9,778	1.37	148,350		
1931.....	605,324	4.41	463,828	122,567		11,600	d1,522	0.94	155,245		
1932.....	631,475	3.72	460,502	125,164		13,657	d2,293	0.91	159,019		
1933.....	630,057	4.48	466,262	126,089		18,852	2,073	1.06	163,462		
1934.....	616,671	4.55	473,706	127,583		21,649	8,385	1.35	169,111		
1935.....	627,453	4.94	475,707	128,954		27,274	13,508	1.54	176,677		
1936.....	647,654	6.74	480,925	127,762		30,700	19,979	1.65	166,444		
1937.....	646,535	5.36	480,087	129,602		34,349	18,153	1.67	169,134		
1938.....	631,406	3.28	471,913	130,382		32,614	18,251	1.76	162,151		

Earnings a share have been adjusted to reflect 4-for-1 split in July, 1930. *Figures after 1930 in balance sheet items reflect acquisition of Hocking Valley Railway Co. d Deficit.

last year. After all charges, a net loss of \$6,347,000 was shown as contrasted with a deficit of \$11,741,000 in the corresponding period of last year.

Although B. & O. has been unable to pay interest on its funded debt it has begun to purchase new equipment. Thus far 2,000 new cars have been ordered together with mechanical stokers for forty locomotives.

Important items from the annual reports of the road since 1929 were published in THE ANNALIST of May 27, 1938.

INDUSTRIALS

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

American Car and Foundry (10-5-39)—War Department has awarded to this company a contract for 329 new tanks at cost of approximately \$6,000,000.

Argentine State Railways have announced purchase of nearly \$500,000 worth of tank cars in the United States and of these 200 tank cars have been bought from American Car and Foundry.

American Republics (12-21-38)—Maritime Commission has awarded a contract for construction of two 12,875-ton Diesel-propelled cargo ships to Pennsylvania Shipyards, Inc., subsidiary, at \$1,900,000 each.

Boeing Airplane (9-28-39)—Pan American Airways plans to purchase six additional Boeing clippers from this company.

Budd Manufacturing (9-21-39)—It is understood company has received a \$1,500,000 order from Portuguese railroads for twenty-eight stainless steel coaches. Purchase will be made in this country under a credit of \$5,000,000 which Export-Import Bank granted to Portugal in June, 1939.

Century Ribbon Mills (8-24-39)—President said sales by Century Factors, subsidiary, have exceeded the sales for 1938 in every month of 1939 except one, and present outlook is for the sales of Century Factors to show an increase for the year of 20 per cent, which will make sales the greatest in company's history.

Chrysler (10-5-39)—Retail deliveries of Chrysler cars in September were 100 per cent over like 1938 month. Sales of Chrysler and Plymouth cars by dealers in week ended Sept. 30 were at a new high. Factory shipments of Chryslers in September were 33% per cent ahead of September and October, 1938, combined, and were largest since September, 1929.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet (8-31-39)—President said company's net assets in all Europe, including England, as of June 30, 1939, amounted to \$2,458,000, or only 4.6 per cent of the total.

Consolidated Oil (8-31-39)—Sinclair-Prairie Oil Marketing Company, subsidiary, announced it will pay a flat price of \$1.10 a barrel for crude oil purchased in East Texas. Company has been paying from 96 cents a barrel for 33-degree gravity and below up to \$1.10 for 30 gravity and above.

Douglas Aircraft—See items under United Air Lines and Pan American.

Ferro Enamel (9-21-39)—September was the largest month in history of company.

Ford Motor (9-21-39)—Production schedule of company calls for output of more than 250,000 Ford Mercury and Lincoln Zephyr cars and Ford trucks before first of new year. This schedule represents an increase of 44 per cent over last quarter of 1938, and is largest for period in four years.

Base prices of company's 1940 models show advances of \$20 for Fords, \$20 for Mercurys and as much as \$70 for Zephrys, as compared with 1939 lists. It is explained, however, that reductions in handling charges should result in lowered delivered prices to consumers in practically all sections of country.

Estimated domestic sales of company in

LICOR WINE BEER LICENSES

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license No. 14 has been issued to the undersigned to sell liquor and wine at retail in a store under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1068 Third Avenue, City of New York, County New York for on-premises consumption.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., INC.
1005 Third Avenue, New York.

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license No. H1 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer, wines and liquor at retail in a Hotel under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1507-1527 Broadway and 219 West 44th St. and 218 West 45th St., City of New York, County of New York, for on-premises consumption.

HOTEL ASTOR,
1507 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license No. RL2042 has been issued to the undersigned to sell liquor at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 202-208 W. 42nd St., City of New York, County New York, for on-premises consumption.

GRANT LUNCH CORP.,
302-306 W. 42nd Street.

1939 model years, which as a result of early introduction of 1940 car includes only eleven months, totaled 687,600 units.

Freeport Sulphur (5-17-39)—Company has completed sale of \$3,000,000 3 per cent twenty-year sinking fund debentures, due Sept. 1, 1969, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada at 100% and accrued interest. Proceeds from sale will be used for general working capital purposes.

General Electric (10-5-39)—Company has received order for the 50,000-kilowatt turbine generator for Public Service Electric and Gas Company.

General Motors (10-5-39)—Production at plants of Oldsmobile and Fisher body has been stepped up approximately 20 per cent. Daily production now is scheduled at 720 cars, against 608 previously, increase being result of reception of 1940 models and large volume of advance orders. Cadillac-La Salle has boosted its production schedules 17 per cent, following an even larger percentage gain in unfilled orders, and plans for the fourth quarter called for the largest output for the period in history of company.

Hydra-matic drive of Olds division, combining automatic shifting mechanism with a fluid coupling between transmission and rear wheels, will be manufactured at Detroit in Fisher Plant No. 10. Unused in recent years, this plant now has been equipped with \$3,000,000 worth of tools and machinery for hydra-matic drive manufacture.

Goodall Wersted—Advanced business booked to date by Goodall Company, selling subsidiary, on 1940 Palm Beach line was greater than the total amount of business shipped on the 1939 line.

Grumman Aircraft (8-31-39)—Indications are that earnings of company for 1939 will be approximately \$1.50 a share, compared with \$1.30 a share for 1938. Deliveries are expected to be around \$5,000,000, compared with \$4,904,946 in 1938.

Hudson Motor (10-5-39)—Retail domestic sales of Hudson cars in week ended Sept. 30, 1939, totaled 1,760 units, highest for any comparable week since September, 1929. This compared with 1,502 units in previous week. Retail sales in September, 1939, totaled 5,356 units, an increase of 149 per cent over September, 1938. New retail outlets added so far in the new model season aggregated 225.

International Harvester (9-28-39)—Company announced production of a second small farm tractor, the Farmall-B, fourth new model to be presented in three months.

International Shoe (10-5-39)—War Department has awarded a contract to company for 100,000 pairs of service shoes and 110,000 pairs of garrison shoes at a total cost of approximately \$770,000.

Jones & Laughlin (9-14-39)—Company has restored most of its salaried employees to a full-work schedule and full pay from the reduced schedules and pay in effect since Feb. 1, 1938. Change was made necessary because of the extra work involved in increased volume of business.

Keystone Steel and Wire (3-1-39)—Operations are at capacity, with company virtually sold out to end of calendar year on its principal products.

Libby, McNeill & Libby—See item under Swift.

Loft (8-10-39)—Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Oct. 24 to act on plan of readjustment designed to segregate the candy business from holdings (7.67 per cent) in the Pepsi-Cola Company.

New York Shipbuilding (7-27-39)—More than 4,000 employees at Camden, N. J., have voted to accept a compromise agreement between company and Local 1 of Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Works of America. New agreement provides for a basic 6 per cent pay increase.

Packard Motor Car (8-24-39)—Deliveries to customers of Packard cars in September,

1939, totaled 7,883, against 3,421 in September, 1938, an increase of 130 per cent. Deliveries for August and September, 1939, the first two months of new model operations, were 14,454, up 108 per cent over total of 6,933 for like 1938 months. Unfilled orders as of Oct. 1 totaled 16,000. At the end of two months' operations on new models in 1938 there were 7,000.

Phelps Dodge (7-29-39)—Wages of approximately 5,700 mine and smelter workers of this company will be increased 5 per cent under agreements with producers, which guaranteed the workers additional money whenever the price of copper holds to a new price level for thirty days.

Phelps Dodge Copper Products, subsidiary, announced an advance of 1/2 cent a pound in price of bare, magnet and weatherproof wire, effective at close of Oct. 5, 1939.

Pittsburgh Steel (11-30-38)—This company, with seven open-hearth furnaces in operation, is producing steel ingots at better than 100 per cent, or at a rate in excess of the \$10,000 tons annual theoretical capacity credited to its twelve furnaces.

Radio Corporation (9-21-39)—Company and Farnsworth Television and Radio have entered patent license agreements whereby each party has acquired the right to use inventions of the other in the fields of television and in other lines of their respective businesses. Neither party acquired any right to grant sublicenses to third parties under the patents of the other company.

Secony-Vacuum (9-21-39)—Standard Oil Company of New York, subsidiary, has increased tank car price for all grades of automotive gasoline and naphthas by 1/2 cent a gallon in New England and New York State.

Stewart-Warner (6-1-39)—Radio sales for September, 1939, increased 317 per cent over like 1938 month and were largest in history of company.

Studebaker (8-10-39)—More than 1,100 new passenger car dealer contracts have been signed by corporation in the first nine months of 1939. Exclusive of Canadian and foreign dealers, Studebaker passenger car dealers numbered 2,772 on Sept. 30, 1939.

Swift (12-28-38)—W. B. Traynor, vice president of company, has denied a report that negotiations were under way for the sale of Swift's interest in Libby, McNeill & Libby to the English-controlled Lever Brothers & Unilever, Ltd.

United States Steel (10-5-39)—Company is understood to be considering the manufacture of steel in Brazil, but must receive a suitable guarantee for protection of its investment. Amount involved in the entire enterprise is estimated at \$30,000,000.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway has announced purchase of approximately 16,750 tons of rail for 1940 track program from Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, subsidiary. Central of Georgia Railway bought 4,250 tons and Illinois Central Railroad has placed an additional order for 4,000 tons with T. C. I., bringing Ensley Rail Mills bookings to date this season to approximately 123,000 tons.

Westinghouse Air Brake (9-28-39)—Company has recalled approximately 500 furloughed employees.

Westinghouse Electric (9-21-39)—Company has received order for two 35,000-kilowatt turbo-generators for construction planned by Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, subsidiaries. Contract involved \$1,500,000.

White Sewing Machine (8-28-39)—No action was taken by directors of company on prior preference stock dividend inasmuch as approximately 20 per cent of the old preference stock has not yet been exchanged under plan of reorganization dated March 5, 1938.

Wickwire-Spencer (3-29-39)—Company announced an advance in wages and salaries of about 11 1/2 per cent.

Dividends Declared

Since Previous Issue
of The Annalist

and Awaiting Payment

Regular		Pe. Pay. Hldrs.		Hldrs.		Pe. Pay. of Rec.		Hldrs.		Pe. Pay. of Rec.		Hldrs.		Pe. Pay. of Rec.		Hldrs.		Pe. Pay. of Rec.		Hldrs.		Pe. Pay. of Rec.		
Company.	Rate. riod. of Rec.	Rate. riod. able.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod. able.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.	Rate. riod.
Adams Mfg (J D)	15c	Q 11- 1	10-5	10-31	10-5	10-31	10-5	10-31	10-5	10-2	9-29	10-15	M 9-15	9-12	10-15	9-12	10-15	9-12	10-15	9-12	10-15	9-12	10-15	9-12
Am Alliance Ins (NY)	25c	Q 10-16	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-1	9-20	10-1	Q 10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20
Am Auto Re Co 1/2% pf	15c	Q 10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-1	9-20	10-1	Q 10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20
Am ArtWks Inc 6 1/2% pf	15c	Q 10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-14	10-3	10-1	9-20	10-1	Q 10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20
Am Dair Inc 7% pf	11.75	Q 10-2	9-25	10-1	9-25	10-1	9-25	10-1	9-25	10-1	9-16	10-1	Q 10-1	9-16	10-1	9-16	10-1	9-16	10-1	9-16	10-1	9-16	10-1	9-16
Am Gen Equip.	14c	Q 10-16	10-7	10-16	10-7	10-16	10-7	10-16	10-7	10-1	9-20	10-1	Q 10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20
Am Screw Co.	20c	Q 10-2	9-18	10-2	9-18	10-2	9-18	10-2	9-18	10-2	9-17	10-1	Q 10-1	9-17	10-1	9-17	10-1	9-17	10-1	9-17	10-1	9-17	10-1	9-17
Am Steamship Co.	32	Q 10-2	9-28	10-2	9-28	10-2	9-28	10-2	9-28	10-2	9-27	10-1	Q 10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27
Ark Fuel Oil 6% pf	15c	Q 10-2	9-28	10-2	9-28	10-2	9-28	10-2	9-28	10-2	9-27	10-1	Q 10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27	10-1	9-27
Atlanta City Cr 30pf	31.25	Q 11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	Q 10-1	9-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19
Atk. & Wbgs Lit 1/2% pf	27c	Q 11- 1	10-18	11- 1	10-18	11- 1	10-18	11- 1	10-18	11- 1	10-17	11- 1	Q 10-1	9-17	11- 1	10-17	11- 1	10-17	11- 1	10-17	11- 1	10-17	11- 1	10-17
Bank Calif N A	51.50	Q 10-10	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-10	10-1	9-20	10-1	Q 10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20	10-1	9-20
Beattie Bf 1 pf	51.50	Q 11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	Q 10-1	9-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13
Berland Shoe Sts.	12c	Q 11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-20	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	Q 10-1	9-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19	11- 1	10-19
Bird-Archer	32	Q 10-10	9-20	10-10	9-20	10-10	9-20	10-10	9-20	10-10	9-19	10-1	Q 10-1	9-19	10-1	9-19	10-1	9-19	10-1	9-19	10-1	9-19	10-1	9-19
Bird-Archer pf	34	Q 10-10	9-16	10-10	9-16	10-10	9-16	10-10	9-16	10-10	9-15	10-1	Q 10-1	9-15	10-1	9-15	10-1	9-15	10-1	9-15	10-1	9-15	10-1	9-15
Birman Elec	81.75	Q 11- 1	10-16	12- 1	10-16	12- 1	10-16	12- 1	10-16	12- 1	10-15	12- 1	Q 10-1	9-15	12- 1	10-15	12- 1	10-15	12- 1	10-15	12- 1	10-15	12- 1	10-15
Blue R Corp pf.	75c	Q 12- 1	11- 6	12- 1	11- 6	12- 1	11- 6	12- 1	11- 6	12- 1	11- 5	12- 1	Q 10-1	9-5	12- 1	10-5	12- 1	10-5	12- 1	10-5	12- 1	10-5	12- 1	10-5
Butler Manuf Co.	50c	Q 9- 30	9-27	10- 1	9-27	10- 1	9-27	10- 1	9-27	10- 1	9-26	10- 1	Q 10-1	9-26	10- 1	9-26	10- 1	9-26	10- 1	9-26	10- 1	9-26	10- 1	9-26
Calgary Pw pf	1.50	Q 11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-14	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	Q 10-1	9-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13	11- 1	10-13
Carleton Corp pf	1.25	Q 10-10	9-14	10-10	9-14	10-10	9-14	10-10	9-14	10-10	9-13	10-1	Q 10-1	9-13	10-1	9-13	10-1	9-13	10-1	9-13	10-1	9-13	10-1	9-13
Carolina Pw pf	1.25	Q 10-10	9-14	10-10	9-14	10-10	9-14	10-10	9-14	10-10	9-13	10-1	Q 10-1	9										

Yale & Towne (8-18-39)—Company has placed on the market an automatic door-opening system called the "phantom doorman."

RAILROADS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (7-27-39)—President announced an improvement program amounting to \$21,000,000 for this company. Program will be financed in part through treasury cash and in part by issuance of \$8,000,000 ten-year equipment trust certificates. Plan includes purchase of 91,000 tons of rail and fastenings and of 2,800 freight cars. There also will be rebuilt 2,500 freight cars in company's own shops.

Central of Georgia—See item under United States Steel.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific (6-22-39)—Court has authorized trustee to spend \$3,775,000 for purchase of new equipment and also to rebuild 400 box cars. Company will issue \$3,400,000 equipment trust certificates to defray part of cost.

Erie (10-5-39)—Road has filed with ICC a schedule of exceptions to plan for its reorganization proposed by M. H. Brinkley, examiner for ICC, taking particular exception to what it termed an unwarranted low level of capitalization in proposed set-up.

Illinois Central (10-5-39)—Company has placed orders for 10,600 tons of rail to cost approximately \$300,000 as part of its 1940 requirements.

Illinois Central—See item under United States Steel.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway (10-5-39)—Court has authorized trustees of company to pay back interest of \$2,785,117 on Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis refunding mortgage bonds, St. Louis-San Francisco Railway prior lien bonds and consolidated mortgage bonds. Company has ordered approximately 16,750 tons of rail for 1940 track program.

Wheeling & Lake Erie (9-21-39)—Directors have authorized issuance of equipment trust certificates in amount of approximately \$800,000.

UTILITIES

American and Foreign Power (9-7-39)—An announcement is expected to be made shortly of completion of arrangement by this company for a three-year extension of its present bank loan, maturing Oct. 26, 1939. A similar arrangement also has been made covering its obligations to Electric Bond and Share Company.

Associated Gas and Electric (10-5-39)—Company has filed with SEC a declaration in connection with its proposal to offer present holders of its 6 per cent eight-year bonds, due March 15, 1940, an extension of the maturity of their bonds for five years, to March 15, 1945. There was \$8,589,980 principal amount.

Central Maine Power (12-28-38)—President said that plans for paying off back dividends on preferred stocks definitely are under way and unless something occurred to interfere with carrying them out, "we hope very much to pay up these dividends before the end of the present year."

Commonwealth Edison (9-7-39)—Statement by James Simpson, chairman, indicated that company and subsidiaries are in a position that should enable them to pay for construction program planned for next five years without the need of any new financing.

Commonwealth & Southern—See item under Westinghouse.

Electric Bond and Share—See item under American and Foreign Power.

Georgia Power—Company plans to start work immediately on the construction of a \$4,000,000 generating plant at Macon, Ga.

New York Power and Light—New York Public Service Commission has authorized issuance by this company of \$66,582,000 3% per cent first mortgage bonds, due 1964. New bonds are to be sold privately to a group of thirteen insurance companies at not less than 104.14.

Public Service Electric and Gas—See item under General Electric.

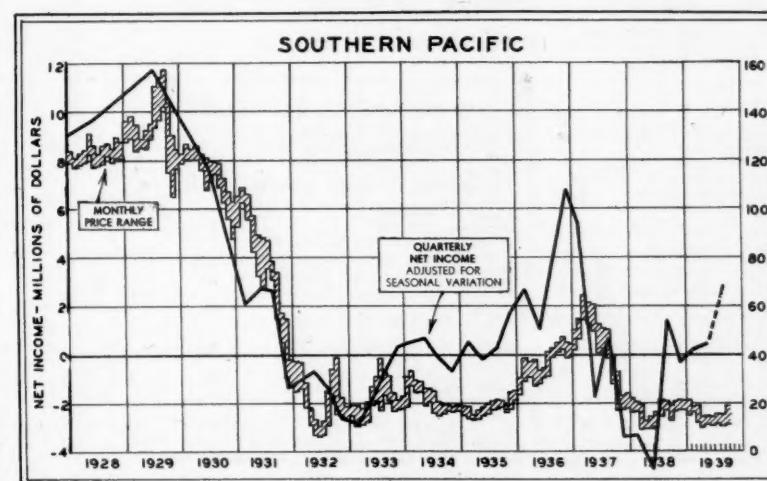
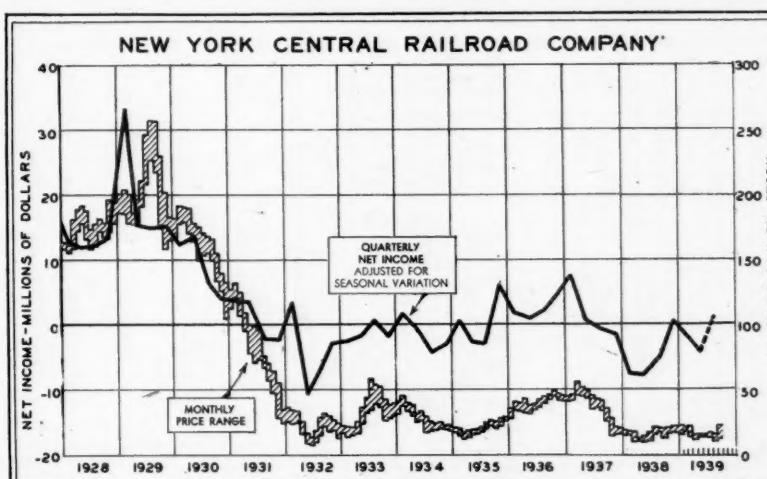
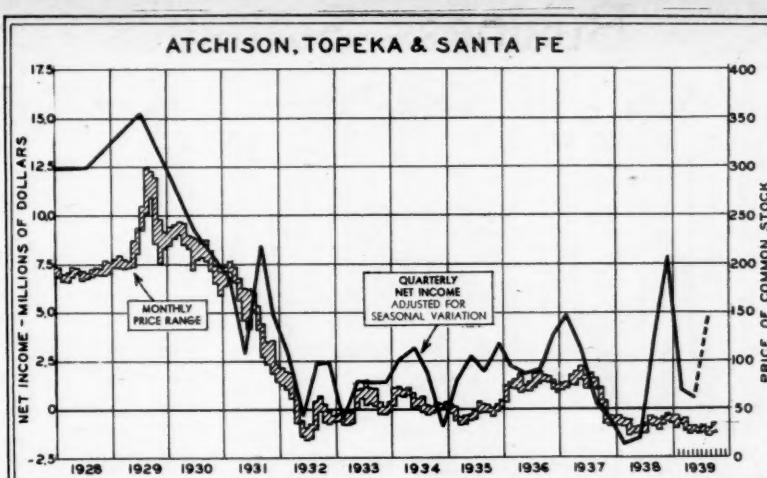
New York Telephone (10-5-39)—Company gained 4,860 stations in September, against 6,767 in September, 1938. For year to date, system added 54,591 phones to its lines, against 10,589 last year.

North American Light and Power—Company has filed with SEC a declaration under utility act covering the issuance and sale of 2,666,667 shares of \$1 par common stock, of which 2,000,000 shares will be offered pro rata to common stockholders of record

Continued on Page 486

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIALS

Company.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings 1938.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings 1938.	
Avery (B. F.) & Sons Co.	\$4,747	\$119,586	\$8,13	\$4,49	
Carpenter Steel Co.	317,309	246,590	.22	.68	
Champion Paper & Fibre Co.	320,377	.32	..	..
Consolidated Laundrys Corp.	77,265	97,357	.18	.22	
12 wks., Sept. 9	36 wks., Sept. 9	108,612	160,468	.35	.35



McLellan Stores Corporation				
September	1,284,933	1,740,149	+	8.3
Eight months	13,604,005	12,912,353	+	5.8
Montgomery Ward				
September	44,742,767	38,555,611	+	16.0
Eight months	303,106,311	261,986,101	+	15.7
Nelson Bros.				
September	1,919,558	1,685,198	+	13.9
Nine months	15,757,520	13,237,397	+	19.0
Stores Sept. 30	110	109	..	..
Newberry (J. J.)				
September	4,428,313	3,927,093	+	12.7
Nine months	34,463,491	32,008,287	+	7.6
Robert Reis & Co.				
Sept. quar. sales	695,716	648,802	+	7.2
Nine months	1,930,542	1,644,490	+	17.3
Woolworth (F. W.)				
September	25,810,154	23,491,433	+	9.9
Nine months	213,022,705	201,846,132	+	5.5

UTILITIES

Com. Share Earnings				
Company.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
American Gas & Electric:				
12 mo., Aug. 31.	13,366,640	11,826,814	2.50	2.16
American Power & Light Co.:				
3 mo., Aug. 31	2,248,898	1,593,330	x	x
12 mo., Aug. 31	9,729,743	9,717,478	.02	.02
Arkansas Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,405,143	1,171,626	..	..
Bell Telephone of Pennsylvania:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	6,881,344	6,605,507	..	..
California Oregon Power:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	941,629	887,860	..	..
Central Maine Power Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,957,931	1,650,117	..	..
Community Power & Light:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	588,145	636,946	..	..
Consel. Gas of Baltimore:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	4,300,066	3,728,277	3.08	2.56
12 mo., Aug. 31	6,424,928	5,768,453	4.58	3.90
Eastern Utilities Associates:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,782,522	1,385,102	..	..
El Paso Electric:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	433,771	410,169	..	..
Engineers Public Service:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	5,001,182	3,700,337	1.41	.73
Florida Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,545,301	1,775,221	..	..
Gatineau Power Co.:				
June 30 gr.	609,510	450,643	..	..
12 mo., June 30	2,139,285	1,806,163	..	..
Gulf States Utilities:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,367,252	2,024,073	..	..
Idaho Power Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,621,457	1,655,000	..	..
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	8,461,612	6,627,223	..	..
International Tel. & Tel.:				
6 mo., June 30	3,235,527	4,379,757	.50	.68
Jamaica Public Service, Ltd.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	215,032	185,146	..	..
Kansas City Power & Light:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	3,720,884	4,060,381	6.63	7.28
Kerlyn Oil Co.:				
Yr. June 30	21,685	150,316	a.09	b.16
Louisiana Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,048,517	940,960	..	..
Montana Power Co. & sub.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,991,908	2,478,267	..	..
National Power & Light Co. & sub.:				
3 mo., Aug. 31	1,520,790	1,714,859	20	23
12 mo., Aug. 31	7,782,469	8,588,233	1.11	1.26
Nevada-California Electric Corp.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	384,121	528,547	..	..
New England Power Association:				
12 mo., June 30	5,035,967	4,618,789	1.13	.68
New England Tel. & Tel.:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	6,313,751	5,678,164	4.73	4.25
New Orleans Public Service, Inc.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,763,354	1,234,348	..	..
New York Telephone Co.:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	21,842,233	18,869,748	..	..
Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,716,825	2,444,669	..	..
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph & sub.:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	12,611,066	11,065,516	5.17	4.31
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	8,367,464	7,706,113	..	..
Public Service Co. of Indiana:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	921,461	482,995	..	..
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,495,780	903,916	..	..
Puget Sound Power & Light:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	2,041,311	1,618,772	..	..
San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,435,735	1,290,265	..	..
Southern New England Telephone:				
8 mo., Aug. 31	2,049,685	2,039,757	..	..
Third Avenue Railway System:				
Yr. June 30	..	*651,738	*710,953	..
Virginia Electric & Power:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	3,776,728	3,396,304	..	..
Wisconsin Public Service:				
12 mo., Aug. 31	1,588,477	1,281,786	..	..

Com. Share Earnings				
Company.	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.
Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.:				
Yr. July 31	1,653,584	1,526,172	5.17	4.70
Smith (A. O.) Corp.:				
Yr. July 31	108,131	*982,155	.21	..
Teek-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.:				
Yr. Aug. 31	2,036,646	1,004,895	.42	.33
Waukesha Motor Co.:				
Yr. July 31	513,818	451,685	1.28	1.13
Woodward Iron Co.:				
†Sept. 30 gr.	150,796	42,735	.56	.16
†Sept. 30 gr.	150,796	42,735	.56	.16
9 mo., Sept. 30	387,848	303,696	1.43	1.12
Interstate Dept. Stores, Inc.:				
Mo. July 31	*121,034	*399,281
Lerner Stores:				
September	392,839	389,287
Nine months	6,647,326	6		

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*Subject to revision. †Revised. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table.

Business Statistics

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THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

	1939						1938					
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	
Freight car loadings	90.3	82.7	81.5	80.9	77.8	76.5	80.1	78.1	74.4	74.0	70.1	
Miscellaneous	82.8	75.8	75.0	75.3	74.8	74.3	78.0	74.0	70.1			
Other	105.4	96.4	94.6	92.2	83.8	79.6	84.4	86.4	83.1			
Elec. power prod.	101.1	101.2	101.1	97.5	99.2	98.3	97.3	96.5				
Manufacturing	96.1	92.5	90.9	81.0	81.8	90.2	81.6	78.2				
Steel ingot produc.	101.7	85.9	81.1	73.8	61.0	64.3	66.6	63.0	58.0			
Pig iron production	109.8	96.7	87.1	77.2	56.8	70.3	82.2	62.9	52.8			
Textiles	120.9	112.5	112.5	112.8	101.7	115.7	106.1	116.6				
Cotton consumption	133.7	119.8	124.3	121.8	110.2	123.0	109.8	121.7				
Wool consumption	119.6	112.2	131.1	120.6	87.3	124.0	105.0	120.3				
Silk consumption	67.3	63.2	57.5	59.2	55.7	56.5	68.7	70.5	73.2			
Rayon consumption	117.9	103.1	124.1	129.6	106.6	107.7	110.0	120.3	125.5			
Boot and shoe prod.	134.4	129.1	121.2	114.3	112.9	129.7	131.9	130.6				
Automobile prod.	39.2	61.4	71.4	70.5	71.5	69.7	63.2	50.1				
Lumber production	78.8	77.1	77.1	76.6	72.6	69.9	74.7	72.4				
Cement production	65.6	68.5	62.4	59.9	70.9	74.3	58.3	57.9				
Mining	75.8	76.8	77.2	80.9	77.7	77.6	60.0	58.8				
Zinc production	77.9	74.7	74.8	75.0	75.0	72.7	56.6	56.6				
Lead	84.9	81.0	84.2	93.0	80.2	87.4	60.9	55.3				
Combined index	93.7	92.2	91.5	86.3	86.7	90.1	85.2	82.9				

For seasonal indices for 1939 see THE ANNALIST of July 6, 1939, page 17, Table 20.

RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

As Estimated by

Week Ended	Dow-Jones	Week Beginning	Amer. Iron & Steel Indep. Total.	Week Ended	N. Y. Steel Inst.	Week Ended	Iron Met. Steel Inst.	As of: Age, Mkt.
Oct. 10	45	52 1/2	49	Oct. 3	47.9	Oct. 15	48 1/2	48
Oct. 17	47 1/2	55 1/2	52	Oct. 10	51.4	Oct. 11	51 1/2	52
1939								
Aug. 21	58 1/2	66 1/2	63	Aug. 14	62.1	Aug. 19	63 1/2	62 1/2
Aug. 28	57	69 1/2	63	Aug. 21	62.2	Aug. 26	63 1/2	63 1/2
Sept. 4	57 1/2	70	63 1/2	Sept. 2	64	Sept. 19	29	63 1/2
Sept. 11	47 1/2	71	60	Sept. 4	58.6	Sept. 9	62	59
Sept. 18	67 1/2	75 1/2	72	Sept. 11	70	Sept. 16	71	71
Sept. 25	76 1/2	83 1/2	80 1/2	Sept. 18	79.3	Sept. 23	79 1/2	81
Oct. 2	82	87	85	Sept. 25	83.8	Sept. 30	84 1/2	84
Oct. 9	85 1/2	89 1/2	88	Oct. 2	87.5	Oct. 7	87 1/2	88
Oct. 16	88	88	88	Oct. 14	88 1/2	Oct. 10	90	88

OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCK (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels)

1938.	Average	I.P.C. of	↑Total	Stocks
Daily	Capacity	Crude	Gasoline	Gas and
Sept. 24	3,220	90.5	9,613	280,278
Oct. 1	3,235	81.0	9,573	280,852
1939.				68,602
July 29	3,460	85.0	11,433	268,513
Aug. 5	3,445	84.6	11,708	268,982
Aug. 12	3,460	84.7	11,697	267,536
Aug. 19	3,575	86.5	11,685	262,486
Aug. 26	3,475	83.8	12,007	246,982
Sept. 2	3,375	81.1	11,368	236,643
Sept. 9	3,380	81.2	11,250	233,826
Sept. 16	3,470	83.4	11,609	233,016
Sept. 23	3,570	85.2	11,884	232,811
Sept. 30	3,560	84.9	12,085	71,020

Estimated from U. S. Bureau of Mines data. For reporting companies only. Including both finished and unfinished gasoline. Includes cracked, straight-run and natural blended gasoline for reporting companies through April 22, 1939; thereafter estimated for entire industry. **Not comparable with previous week.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES

WEEKLY (11)

Oct. 5, Sept. 28	Oct. 6, 1938	Oct. 5, 1939
Regions:	25	22
New England	25	16
Middle Atlantic	65	74
E. North Central	50	28
W. North Central	12	15
South Atlantic	26	10
E. South Central	2	7
W. South Central	6	10
Mountain	4	7
Pacific	24	23
Total U. S.	222	196
192		

COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (5)

(Thousands of net tons)

Week Ended	Sept. 30, Sept. 23, Oct. 1, 1939.	Sept. 30, 1938.
Bituminous coal:	9,900	9,200
Total	1,650	1,533
Anthracite (Penn.):	1,344	921
Daily average	224	153
Beehive coke:	32	17
Daily average	6	3
Total	53,928	43,511
	67,954	

ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS WEEKLY (14)

(Thousands of dollars)

As reported in Engineering News-Record of:	Oct. 5, Sept. 28, Oct. 6, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.
Federal	15,660	2,694
State & munic.	21,085	25,880
Public	36,745	28,574
Private	17,183	14,937
Total	53,928	43,511
	67,954	

Sept. 26, 1939.

Oct. 3, 1939.

Oct. 10, 1939.

Oct. 11, 1939.

Oct. 12, 1939.

Oct. 13, 1939.

Oct. 14, 1939.

Oct. 15, 1939.

Oct. 16, 1939.

Oct. 17, 1939.

Oct. 18, 1939.

Oct. 19, 1939.

Oct. 20, 1939.

Oct. 21, 1939.

Oct. 22, 1939.

Oct. 23, 1939.

Oct. 24, 1939.

Oct. 25, 1939.

Oct. 26, 1939.

Oct. 27, 1939.

Oct. 28, 1939.

Oct. 29, 1939.

Oct. 30, 1939.

Oct. 31, 1939.

Nov. 1, 1939.

Nov. 2, 1939.

Nov. 3, 1939.

Nov. 4, 1939.

Nov. 5, 1939.

Nov. 6, 1939.

Nov. 7, 1939.

Nov. 8, 1939.

Nov. 9, 1939.

Nov. 10, 1939.

Nov. 11, 1939.

Nov. 12, 1939.

Nov. 13, 1939.

Nov. 14, 1939.

Nov. 15, 1939.

Nov. 16, 1939.

Nov. 17, 1939.

Nov. 18, 1939.

Nov. 19, 1939.

Nov. 20, 1939.

Nov. 21, 1

20
BANK DEBIT—COMMERCIAL LOAN RATIO—COMPONENTS
 (Debits in 140 cities outside New York; debits and loans in millions of dollars)

1938.	Bank Debts			Commercial Loans			Trimestral Moving Avg.	11.49
	Total.	Days.	Average	Seasonal	Seasonally Adjusted.	Total.	X1.48	Ratio.
September	16,440	25	658	99.2	663	5,762	11.51	
1939.								
January	17,806	25	712	100.8	706	3,900	5,624	12.66
February	15,111	22	687	99.3	692	3,760	5,565	12.43
March	18,163	27	673	97.4	691	3,792	5,612	12.32
April	16,832	25	673	96.9	695	3,848	5,695	12.20
May	17,763	26	683	97.2	703	3,839	5,682	12.37
June	18,616	26	716	107.1	704	3,830	5,668	12.26
July	17,683	25	707	102.8	688	3,888	5,754	11.96
August†	17,496	27	648	92.6	700	3,930	5,816	12.04
September*	18,654	25	746	99.2	752	4,166	6,117	12.29

†Prior to July, 1938, total all other loans adjusted for seasonal variation; thereafter commercial, industrial and agricultural loans have been equated to the old, seasonally adjusted series by multiplying by 1.48. *Subject to revision. †Revised.

21
BROKERS' LOANS (N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE MEMBERS)
 (End of month; thousands of dollars)

1938.	Demand.		Time.		Total.		1938.	1939.	Slab Zinc (25)	
	N.Y.	Other N.Y.	N.Y.	Other N.Y.	Banks.	Sources.	Total.	Banks.	Sources.	Total.
Sept.	453,457	30,562	484,020	39,783	400	40,183	493,240	30,962	524,203	
Oct.	503,128	37,312	540,439	39,802	500	40,302	542,930	37,672	580,742	
Nov.	538,399	39,042	577,441	42,014	500	42,514	580,413	39,542	619,955	
Dec.	640,660	41,225	681,588	34,724	475	35,199	675,384	41,700	717,084	
1939.										
Jan.	589,997	42,516	632,513	33,559	425	33,984	623,556	42,941	666,497	
Feb.	604,171	42,007	646,176	38,829	425	37,254	641,000	42,432	683,432	
Mar.	573,945	43,247	617,192	37,239	425	37,664	611,184	43,672	654,856	
Apr.	479,831	35,343	515,174	31,870	400	32,701	511,701	35,743	547,443	
May	475,645	39,833	515,483	30,093	400	30,493	505,738	34,556	546,976	
June	471,890	37,132	509,022	27,940	400	28,240	499,730	37,532	537,262	
July	486,135	40,556	526,692	26,776	300	27,076	512,911	40,856	553,767	
Aug.	445,736	32,324	478,060	30,318	200	30,518	476,053	32,524	508,578	
Sept.	404,469	29,088	433,567	33,403	100	33,503	437,872	29,188	467,060	

22
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY TYPES OF CONSTRUCTION

(In 37 States; millions of dollars)

1938.	Residential.		Factories.		Commercial		Public Works.		Utilities.		Educational.		All Other.	
	Total.	Residential.	Factories.	Commercial	Public	Utilities.	Residential.	Factories.	Commercial	Public	Utilities.	Residential.	Factories.	Commercial
Aug.	313.1	99.7	11.3	18.3	88.1	38.0	21.4	36.3	26.2	33.9	33.4	10.7	4.0	3.3
Sept.	300.9	99.6	10.7	14.0	83.2	26.2	21.4	36.3	26.2	33.9	33.4	10.7	4.0	3.3
Oct.	357.7	112.7	13.8	24.2	92.8	21.2	47.0	46.0	21.2	33.9	33.4	10.7	4.0	3.3
Nov.	301.7	95.3	10.5	13.7	70.7	19.7	49.0	42.8	19.7	33.9	33.4	10.7	4.0	3.3
Dec.	389.4	91.5	7.0	14.0	44.3	4.3	73.3	45.2	14.0	33.9	33.4	10.7	4.0	3.3
1939.														
Jan.	251.7	80.2	7.1	17.3	57.0	29.5	31.7	28.9	17.3	57.0	57.0	10.7	4.0	3.3
Feb.	220.2	79.0	9.5	13.5	53.1	18.5	21.8	24.7	13.5	53.1	53.1	10.7	4.0	3.3
Mar.	300.7	125.2	13.0	17.4	58.0	19.6	27.6	39.8	13.0	58.0	58.0	10.7	4.0	3.3
Apr.	330.0	114.4	17.5	21.3	85.6	35.3	21.1	34.8	17.5	85.6	85.6	10.7	4.0	3.3
May	308.5	133.8	13.0	19.5	76.1	21.8	16.4	27.8	13.0	76.1	76.1	10.7	4.0	3.3
June	288.3	111.9	15.8	26.8	73.6	10.0	10.0	12.5	15.8	73.6	73.6	10.7	4.0	3.3
July	299.9	109.3	17.4	22.9	79.0	23.1	23.1	19.4	22.9	79.0	79.0	10.7	4.0	3.3
Aug.	312.3	127.2	10.4	21.1	95.2	20.1	20.1	13.8	21.1	95.2	95.2	10.7	4.0	3.3

(In 37 States; millions of dollars)

1938.	Non-Residential.		Residential.		Public Works.		Non-Public Works.		Residential.		Residential.		Public Works.	
	Total.	Residential.	Residential.	Public	Utilities.	Total.	Residential.	Residential.	Public	Utilities.	Total.	Residential.	Residential.	Public
Aug.	99.7	87.3	88.1	30.0	313.1	31.1	3.71	3.12	3.09	1.82	11.21	10.7	3.71	3.09
Sept.	99.6	92.0	83.2	26.2	300.9	3.64	3.76	2.82	1.59	1.18	11.18	10.7	3.76	3.09
Oct.	112.7	112.7	92.8	21.2	357.7	3.93	5.64	3.85	0.86	1.43	13.46	10.7	3.93	3.85
Nov.	95.3	116.0	70.7	19.7	301.7	3.78	5.34	3.00	0.80	1.14	11.49	10.7	3.78	3.00
Dec.	91.5	139.5	114.1	44.3	389.4	4.21	6.43	4.87	1.58	1.58	15.90	10.7	4.21	3.87
1939.														
Jan.	80.2	85.0	87.0	29.5	251.7	5.04	4.22	2.39	0.88	11.62				
Feb.	79.0	89.5	53.1	18.5	220.2	4.76	3.80	3.48	0.94	12.51				
Mar.	125.2	97.8	58.0	19.6	300.7	5.20	3.50	2.60	0.63	11.16				
Apr.	114.4	94.7	85.6	35.3	330.0	4.01	3.58	3.36	1.33	12.31				
May	133.8	76.7	76.1	21.8	308.5	4.39	2.70	3.00	1.17	11.60				
June	111.9	92.8	73.6	10.0	288.3	3.74	3.30	2.56	0.38	10.73				
July	109.3	88.5	79.0	23.1	299.9	3.90	2.90	3.25	0.88	10.72				
Aug.	127.2	69.9	95.2	20.1	312.3	4.74	2.61	3.27	0.80	11.73				

24
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED BY FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICTS

(Average daily; adjusted for seasonal variation; three months' moving average; thousands of dollars)

1938.	New York		Philadelphia		Cleveland		Richmond		Chicago		St. Louis</
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41
NEW CORPORATE ISSUES (2)
(Thousands of dollars)

	New Capital.	Re-funding.	Total.
1938.	84,937	65,136	150,073
Sept.	63,922	274,237	338,159
Oct.	43,521	107,702	151,223
Nov.	59,544	250,493	310,038
1939.			
Jan.	5,827	10,386	16,213
Feb.	23,571	136,115	159,886
Mar.	52,979	46,689	99,668
Apr.	77,060	181,749	258,806
May.	21,240	161,502	182,742
June.	30,241	251,798	282,039
July.	49,464	176,523	255,987
Aug.	25,395	315,296	340,692
Sept.	16,019	74,175	90,194

42
BROKERS' LOANS RATIOS

(Ratio of brokers' loans, as reported by members of New York Stock Exchange, to aggregate market value of listed stocks, as of first of month)

	Total	Per Cent
Loans.	Value of	
	Stocks.	Stocks.
1938.	524	43,527
October	581	47,002
November	620	46,081
December		1.35
1939.		
January	717	47,491
February	666	44,884
March	683	46,271
April	655	40,921
May	547	40,673
June	546	42,230
July	537	41,005
August	554	44,762
September	509	41,653
October	487	47,440

43
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY
(All quotations cable rates unless otherwise noted)

	Par.	Country and Unit.	Oct. 7, 1939.	Sept. 30, 1939.	Oct. 8, 1939.
		England (sovereign)	\$4.05%	\$4.01%	\$4.02%
		Australia (sovereign)	3.24%	3.21%	3.19%
		So. Africa (sovereign)	4.04%	4.01%	3.99%
		France (franc)	.06634	.0227%	.0225%
		Italy (lira)	.0505	.0505	.0510
		Holland (florin)	.5334	.5336	.5447
		Canada (dollar)	.8983	.8888	.9934
		Greece (drachma)	.0220	.0073%	.0074%
		Sweden (krona)	.2385	.2382	.2481%
		Denmark (krone)	.1940	.1933	.2150%
		Norway (krone)	.2275	.2275	.2421
		Yugoslavia (dinar)	.0233	.0233	.0233
		Portugal (escudo)	.0371	.0371	.0440
		Rumania (leu)	.0073	.0073	.0074
		Hungary (pengo)	.1900	.1900	.1900
		Finland (markka)	.0200	.0198	.0200
		India (rupee)	.3050	.3030	.3593
		Hong Kong (silver dol.)	.2547	.2522	.2518
		Shanghai (silver dol.)	.0790	.0760	.0745
		Manila (silver peso)	.4985	.4984	.4980
		Singapore (dollar)	.4756	.4727	.4728
		Japan (yen)	.2365	.2365	.2340
		Colombia (gold peso)	.5800	.5800	.5750
		Argentina (paper peso)	.2375	.2360	.2360
		Free inland	.0625	.0615	.0615
		Brazil (paper milreis)	.2060	.2050	.2050
		Chile (gold peso)	.0519	.0519	.0519
		Uruguay (gold peso)	.1900	.1900	.1900
		Mexico (silver peso)	.4000	.4100	.4125
		2000	.2095	.2095	.2075
		2000	.2095	.2095	.2075

*Closing rate. †Demand rate. ‡Not quoted.

44
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

	(Cable transfer rates)	Oct. 7.	Oct. 6.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 3.	Oct. 2.
England: High		\$4.02%	\$4.04%	\$4.04%	\$4.03%	\$4.02%	\$4.01%
Low		4.02	4.01%	4.03%	4.02%	4.01%	4.01%
Last		4.02	4.02%	4.04%	4.05%	4.04%	4.04%
France: High		.0228%	.0228%	.0228%	.0228%	.0228%	.0228%
Low		.0228	.0228	.0228	.0228	.0228	.0228%
Last		.0228	.0228	.0228	.0228	.0228	.0227%
Italy: High		.0505	.0506	.0506	.0506	.0506	.0506
Low		.0505	.0506	.0506	.0506	.0506	.0506
Last		.0505	.0506	.0506	.0506	.0506	.0506
Holland: High		.5317	.5327	.5326	.5330	.5325	.5327
Low		.5313	.5314	.5314	.5314	.5314	.5314
Last		.5316	.5347	.5328	.5329	.5327	.5327
Belgium: High		.1676	.1676	.1681	.1684	.1688	.1688
Low		.1672	.1670	.1673	.1676	.1685	.1685
Last		.1676	.1674	.1674	.1681	.1681	.1686
Switzerland: High		.2250	.2249	.2249	.2247	.2251	.2255
Low		.2246	.2246	.2246	.2247	.2247	.2256
Last		.2250	.2246	.2246	.2247	.2247	.2256
Canada: High		.8931	.8906	.8902	.8902	.8902	.8902
Low		.8856	.8831	.8818	.8862	.8925	.8931
Last		.8931	.8831	.8825	.8962	.8962	.8931
Japan		.2365	.2365	.2365	.2365	.2365	.2365
Argentina (free inland)		.2375	.2375	.2375	.2375	.2375	.2375

*Demand rate. †Demand rate.

SOURCES OF DATA

(1) Railway Age. (2) Commercial and Financial Chronicle. (3) The F. W. Dodge Corporation. (4) Federal Reserve Board. (5) United States Department of Commerce. (6) United States Department of Labor. (7) Edison Electric Institute. (8) The Iron Age. (9) American Institute of Steel Construction. (10) Ward's Automotive Reports. Inc. (11) Dun & Bradstreet's. (12) Federal Power Commission. (13) The Wall Street Journal. (14) Engineering News-Record. (15) American Bureau of Metal Statistics. (16) American Iron and Steel Institute. (17) Abertay Company. (18) American Petroleum Institute. (19) American Railway Association. (20) United States Department of Interior. (21) Commodity Exchange, Inc. (22) National Industrial Conference Board. (23) American Metal Market. (24) Federal Reserve Bank of New York. (25) Bureau of the Census. (26) Bureau of the Budget. (27) Bureau of Railways. (28) Interstate Commerce Commission. (29) Rubber Manufacturers Association. (30) Bureau of Agricultural Economics. (31) American Appraisal Company. (32) Copper Institute. (33) New England Council. (34) National Machine Tool Builders Assoc. *Subject to revision. †Revised.

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 9	Oct. 10	Oct. 11
High.	High.	High.	High.	High.	High.	High.
Low.	Low.	Low.	Low.	Low.	Low.	Low.
Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.	Last.
90 Stocks	51.2	50.2	50.7	51.9	50.6	50.2
72 Industrials	170.2	167.2	169.0	172.7	167.2	168.6
4 Steels	40.9	40.6	40.8	42.3	40.7	40.8
4 Motors	80.9	80.0	81.9	79.8	79.2	78.3
5 Motor accessories	40.6	39.7	40.1	41.4	39.8	40.2
3 Aviations	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.6	40.8	41.5
3 Building	39.2	38.8	39.2	39.4	38.6	39.0
4 Chemicals	149.2	147.4	147.7	151.3	147.4	149.0
4 Nonferrous metals	53.5	52.6	53.0	54.4	52.4	53.0
4 Foods	35.0	34.5	34.8	35.2	34.6	34.8
3 Tobaccos	66.8	66.5	66.5	67.1	66.5	67.1
3 Sugars	29.1	28.5	28.7	30.0	28.9	28.5
2 Electrical equipments	63.2	62.5	62.8	63.8	62.2	62.5
3 Farm equipments	57.9	56.9	57.3	59.0	56.2	56.5
4 Office equipments	20.4	20.2	20.3	20.6	20.2	20.1
4 Railroad equipments	33.1	32.2	32.9	34.1	32.6	32.8
4 Amusements	16.0	15.6	15.8	16.4	15.3	15.6
5 Merchandise	48.0	47.5	47.9	48.6	48.4	48.6
3 Rubber and tires	47.2	46.3	46.6	47.8	46.0	46.0
2 Liquor	22.3	22.0	22.2	21.7	22.0	22.2
4 Standard Oils	27.3	26.9	27.1	27.6	26.7	27.6
4 Independent oils	54.6	53.5	54.4	55.0	54.1	54.4
8 Oils	81.9	80.4	81.5	82.6	81.0	80.5
10 Rails	34.6	33.7	33.9	35.7	33.4	33.9
8 Utilities	21.7	21.3	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.3

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks
High.	21.76	20.11	25.25
Low.	18.75	20.21	21.72
Last.	17.32	17.43	17.82
			10.28

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks
Oct. 5.	21.76	20.11	25.25
Oct. 6.	20.80	20.21	21.72
Oct. 7.	20.26	20.21	21.72
Oct. 8.	20.26	20.21	21.72
Oct. 9.	20.26	20.21	21.72
Oct. 10.	20.26	20.21	21.72
Oct. 11.	20.26	20.21	21.72
Oct. 12.	20.26	20.21	

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS	Combined Fed. Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.
Gold certificates on hand and due from U. S.						
Treasury	\$14,866,217	\$14,656,717	\$10,967,213	\$7,010,441	\$7,063,880	\$4,573,924
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	7,344	9,128	1,792	944	1,328	
Other cash	325,153	339,046	367,418	81,131	88,924	107,494
Total reserves	\$15,030,375	\$15,003,107	\$11,343,769	\$7,093,354	\$7,153,728	\$4,682,746
Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and fully guaranteed	1,277	1,572	3,897	387	902	1,582
Other bills discounted	5,472	4,784	3,448	2,213	1,772	1,143
Total bills discounted	\$6,749	\$6,356	\$7,345	\$2,600	\$2,674	\$2,725
Bills bought in open market	548	548	541	213	214	212
Industrial advances	11,841	11,644	15,456	2,024	2,042	3,648
U. S. Gov't securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds	1,315,942	1,315,942	787,327	418,066	398,301	250,391
Notes	1,245,497	1,245,497	1,164,565	395,688	376,981	370,360
Bills	223,457	242,370	612,123	70,991	73,359	194,671
Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed	\$2,784,896	\$2,803,809	\$2,564,015	\$884,745	\$848,641	\$815,422
Total bills and securities	\$2,804,034	\$2,822,357	\$2,587,356	\$889,582	\$853,571	\$822,007
Due from foreign banks	176	176	180	66	65	68
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	20,583	20,799	23,569	4,529	4,216	2,225
Uncollected items	666,514	646,638	632,117	162,018	154,978	177,953
Bank premises	42,082	42,140	44,304	8,908	8,929	9,824
Other assets	68,951	67,889	47,853	22,128	20,815	14,877
Total assets	\$18,632,715	\$18,603,106	\$14,679,148	\$8,180,585	\$8,196,302	\$5,709,700

LIABILITIES						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$4,732,133	\$4,683,726	\$4,262,860	\$1,196,981	\$1,181,959	\$965,440
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account	11,671,664	11,621,338	8,320,636	6,283,681	6,275,556	4,118,315
United States Treasurer—General account	469,127	551,890	770,086	60,033	99,853	174,314
Foreign bank	466,137	467,580	195,056	167,082	168,407	70,748
Other deposits	309,403	303,913	150,924	206,772	207,447	89,161
Total deposits	\$12,191,331	\$12,944,721	\$9,436,702	\$6,717,568	\$6,751,263	\$4,452,538
Deferred availability items	633,483	622,759	626,685	145,083	141,159	169,724
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends	3,815	4,970	3,847	1,328	2,371	1,140
Total liabilities	\$18,285,762	\$18,256,176	\$14,330,094	\$8,060,960	\$8,076,752	\$5,588,842

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital paid in	135,460	135,511	133,985	50,832	50,874	50,908
Surplus (Section 7)	149,152	147,739	52,463	52,463	51,943	
Surplus (Section 13b)	27,264	27,264	27,682	7,457	7,457	7,744
Other capital accounts	35,077	35,003	39,848	8,873	8,756	10,263
Total liabilities and capital accounts	\$18,632,715	\$18,603,106	\$14,679,148	\$8,180,585	\$8,196,302	\$5,709,700

Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities; millions of dollars)

LOANS	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	Oct. 4, 1938.	Sept. 27, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 4, 1938.	Sept. 27, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.	Oct. 4, 1938.	Sept. 27, 1938.	Oct. 5, 1938.
Business	4,251	4,229	3,896	379	380	339	1,655	1,652	1,446
Open market	318	316	351	18	18	20	117	117	140
Stock market:									
Brokers	538	533	631	27	29	30	412	406	497
Other	508	510	578	66	67	67	173	177	197
Total	1,043	1,043	1,200	93	96	97	585	583	694
Real estate	1,178	1,180	1,161	14	14	11	117	117	119
Banks	35	35	120	—	—	—	26	25	96
Other	1,645	1,547	1,503	51	50	49	375	377	415
Total loans	8,375	8,350	8,240	555	558	516	2,875	2,871	2,916

INVESTMENTS						
Treasury bills	492	419	121	118	320	256
Treasury notes	2,130	2,137	8,055	749	786	787
U. S. bonds	5,881	5,881	669	670	2,174	2,186
Gov't. guaranteed	2,240	2,232	1,679	157	127	1,120
Other securities	3,832	3,400	3,215	322	321	3,228
Total invest.	14,125	14,069	12,949	1,518	1,515	1,365
Total loans and investments	22,500	22,419	21,129	2,073	2,073	1,881
Reserve with F. R. B.	9,826	9,794	6,797	1,063	1,065	856
Cash in vault	471	486	516	40	34	58
Bills with domes. bks.	3,034	3,018	2,375	241	232	211
Other assets	—	—	—	48	48	51
Demand deposits adj.	18,306	18,333	15,306	1,776	1,782	1,581
Time Deposits	5,236	5,231	5,175	498	498	463
Government deposits	540	540	578	63	62	49
Interbank deposits:						
Domestic banks	7,834	7,667	6,006	862	852	530
Foreign banks	762	753	468	14	13	9
Borrowings	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other liabilities	—	—	—	14	15	16
Capital account	—	—	—	268	266	253

*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS WEEKLY

	(Thousands)					
Federal Reserve District	No. of Centers Included.	Oct. 4, 1939.	Sept. 27, 1939.	Oct. 5, 1938.		
1—Boston	17	\$518,635	\$430,279	\$429,679		
2—New York	3,938	634	3,111,709	4,072,406		
3—Philadelphia	18	495,374	403,590	426,476		
4—Cleveland	25	637,927	519,911	575,469		
5—Richmond	24	344,587	289,833	330,328		
6—Atlanta	26	278,043	230,831	261,111		
7—Chicago	41	1,265,355	1,115,540	1,190,968		
8—St. Louis	16	283,321	256,426	243,232		
9—Minneapolis	17	185,900	161,884	162,211		
10—Kansas City	28	294,518	263,247	273,917		
11—Dallas	18	210,900	202,890	192,996		
12—San Francisco	29	687,014	643,371	622,988		
Total	274	\$2,140,407	\$1,829,610	\$1,841,510		
New York City	1	3,599,384	3,045,228	3,721,633		
Total outside N. Y. City	273	\$5,541,023	\$4,784,382	\$5,120,177		
141 cities		\$5,360,000	7,181,000	\$5,131,000		

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY WEEKLY

Prime	Bankers' Acceptances	Com. Paper	4-6 Months	90 Days	Re-newals	Day Low.	High.	Low.	Av. High.	Low.	Av. High.	Low.	Av. High.
Call Loans	40-90 Days	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sept. 16.	1	1	1.00	1.34	1.25	1.14	1.15	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05
Sept. 23.	1	1	1.00	1.									

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

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Bid and Asked Quotations on Oct. 7 for Issues Not Traded In

Saturday, Oct. 7

Stock Exchange—Continued

*—Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of Oct. 7.

—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.

—In script.

—On all classes of preferred, sub-

—Before operations of Spanish sub-

—Sidiaries.

—F—Amount varies.

—As results are before all deductions.

—K—Liquidation.

—M—Adjusted.

—L—Depreciation and depletion.

—G—Dividend of 1-5 share of Consol-

—I—Dividend of preferred.

—J—Dividend of 1-5 share of Consol-

—D—Deficit.

—E—In script.

—H—Dividend of Parent company only.

—L—Deficit.

—N—In script.

—O—In script.

—P—In script.

—Q—In script.

—R—In script.

—S—In script.

—T—In script.

—U—In script.

—V—In script.

—W—In script.

—X—In script.

—Y—In script.

—Z—In script.

—AA—In script.

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—CC—In script.

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—MM—In script.

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Saturday, Oct. 7

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

arnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Light face—Calendar years 1888 and 1887 earlier. Full face—all current earnings, but not including fiscal years ended prior to Jan. 31, 1888 to 1937. See also footnote e. All means figures not available.

e—Years ended 1887 and 1888.

f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.

g—Before depletion.

h—Per share earnings not computed as results are before all deductions.

i—Before operations of Spanish subsidiary.

j—Before all classes of preferred stock.

k—Before operations of Spanish subsidiary.

l—Before operations of Spanish subsidiary.

m—Partly cumulative, o—Special.

n—Partly cumulative, o—Special.

p—1886 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, as company is chartered fiscal year.

r—Amount varies. u—in script.

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or payable in stock
es under high and low
sent asked and bid

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Saturday, Oct. 7

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Saturday, Oct. 7

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Present asked and bid prices of
representatives of Spanish sub-
sidiaries. Oct. 7.
t-Before operations of Spanish sub-
sidiaries.
k-Liquidation of Spanish sub-
sidiaries.
l-As a result are before all reductions.
m-Adjusted.
n-Deficit.
o-Parent company only.
p-Parent company only, d-Deficit.
q-Dividend of 1.5 shares of Consoli-
dated.
r-Dividend of 1.5 shares of Consoli-
dated.
s-Parent company only, d-Deficit.

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Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14% 6% Rio Gr de Sul 7s 67	1	84	84	84	+ 1%	28 4½ Silesia Prv 4½s 58 and	2	41	41	41	- 1%	48½ 37% Uruguay 4s 4½s 78	1	45	45	45	+ 1%
14% 6% Rio Gr de Sul 7s 66	7	54	64	64	- 1%	103 50 Sydney 5½s 55	4	66	64	65	+ 1%	43 36 Uruguay cv 3½s 4s 4½s 79	2	38	38	38	+ 1%
15% 6% Rio Gr de Sul 6s 68	11	8	64	64	- 1%	56 47 TAIWAN EL P 3½s 71	12	55	53	55	+ 1%	51 37½ VENET PR M B 7s 52	3	38	38	38	+ 1%
69% 37% Borne 6½s 52	40	48	41	47	+ 5%	60 47½ Tokyo City 5½s 61	91	57	57	57	+ 2%	60 49% YOKOHAMA 6s 61	6	55	55	55	+ 1%
14% 5% SAO PAULO C 6½s 57	58	6%	6	6	+ 1%	49 33% Tokyo City 5s 52	7	37	36	36	+ 1%	x in Ex interest. *Certificate. †Selling flat on account of default. ² Selling flat for reasons other than default. ³ Matured bonds; negotiability impaired pending investigation. ⁴ In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.					
14% 5% Sao Paulo St 7s 56	15	64	64	64	- 1%	50 49½ Tokyo El Lt 5s 53	55	54	54	54	- 1%						
15% 5% Sao Paulo St 7s 40	15	18	17	17	- 1%	85 71½ UJIGAWA E P 7s 45	12	784	754	784	+ 1%						
32 6% Sao Paulo St 6s 68	40	7	64	64	- 1%	11 11 Uti Stk Wk 4s A 51 and	13	11	11	11							
14% 6% Sao Paulo St 6s 68	6	12	11	11	+ 1%	28 20 Urug 2½s 4s 4½s 79	80	43	40	42	+ 2%						
28 10% Serbs Cts St 8s 62	17	11	10	10	+ 1%	47 37 Uruguay 2½s 4s 4½s 79	9	40	40	40	+ 1%						
25% 10% Serbs Cts St 7s 62	17	11	10	10	+ 1%	42½ 35 Uruguay 3½s 7s Dec	9	40	40	40	+ 1%						
62 50 Shinyestu E 6½s 52	2	55	55	55	+ 1%												

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, Oct. 7

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1939 High. Low.	Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	Net Sales.
24½ 14% ACME WIRE (45c)	214 20 21½ - 16 200	
6 2½ Aero Sup Mfg B	4½ 4½ 4½ - 4½ 500	
5 1½ Almworth	7½ 7 7 - 4 400	
11 6½ Air Assoc (1½)	8½ 8½ 8½ - 8½ 400	
2½ 3½ Air Inv pf	2½ 16½ 16½ - 16½ 300	
½ 3½ Air Inv war	6½ 6½ 6½ - 6½ 400	
83 6½ Alin Gt Sos (3g)	83 8½ 83 - 83 75	
98½ 71 Alin Pow 57 pf (7)	97½ 96½ 97 - 97 370	
91½ 62½ Alin Pow 56 pf (6)	87½ 86½ 87 - 86 260	
1½ 4½ Alliance Inv	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 400	
11½ 7½ Allied Prod (6½)	11½ 11½ 11½ - 11½ 1,000	
96 4½ Alm Co Am	96 96 96 - 96 1,000	
116 10½ Alm Co Am pf (6)	113 11½ 11½ - 11½ 850	
141 86 Alum Ltd (5½)	95 95 95 - 95 2,000	
111½ 86 Alum Ltd pf (6)	94½ 94 94 - 94 200	
3½ 1½ Am Beverage	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 200	
½ 3½ Am Capital B	2½ 2½ 2½ - 2½ 200	
25 2½ Am Cap pf (3½k)	22 22 22 - 22 300	
35½ 2½ Am Capital C (2½k)	20 20 20 - 20 275	
34½ 2½ CP&LA ww (2½k)	30 29½ 29½ - 29½ 500	
29 1½ Am Ctr PEL B	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 800	
35½ 18½ Am Cyan B (60)	34½ 32½ 33 - 33 13,900	
1½ 3½ Am F & F War	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 300	
12½ 8½ Am Fork & Hoe (60)	12 11 11 - 11 1,050	
40% 2½ Am G & El (1.60)	37½ 35½ 35½ - 35½ 11,500	
116 11½ Am G & El pf (8) xd	113 11½ 11½ - 11½ 1,000	
3½ 7½ Am Gen	5½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 500	
29 2½ Am Gen \$2 pf (2)	27 27 27 - 27 150	
12½ 6½ Am Hard Rub	12 12 12 - 12 100	
18 1½ Am Lann Mch (80)	16½ 16½ 16½ - 16½ 100	
24½ 9½ Am Mfg	22½ 21 22½ - 21 2,000	
66 9½ Am Mfg pf (5)	62 62 62 - 62 1,000	
1½ 3½ Am Meter (2x)	29 27 27 - 27 800	
99 55 Am Pot & Chem (2g)	99 95 95 - 95 725	
11½ 5½ Am Republics	8½ 8½ 8½ - 8½ 1,200	
7 4½ Am Seal-Kap (36g)	5½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 100	
1 1½ Am Superpower	1 1 1 - 1 100	
27 15 Am Sashpow pf	18 17½ 17½ - 17½ 500	
3¾ 24 Am Shred pf (4%)	3½ 3½ 3½ - 3½ 500	
2½ 16 Am Shrop Post	29 27 27 - 27 500	
3½ 17 Am Whoppe (0.05g)	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 400	
9½ 26 Am Elec Mfg	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 400	
112 107 Am El P of (7)	111½ 111½ 111½ - 111½ 110	
½ 1½ Arctur Rad Tube	1 1 1 - 1 100	
3½ 1½ Ark Nat Gas	2½ 2½ 2½ - 2½ 800	
3½ 2½ Ark Nat Gas A	3 2½ 2½ - 2½ 800	
7½ 5½ Ark Nat Gas p	6½ 6½ 6½ - 6½ 200	
9½ 4½ Ark P of pf (7)	9½ 9½ 9½ - 9½ 200	
5½ 4½ Ark Met Ws (40g)	5½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 3,000	
5½ 4½ Ashland O&E (40)	5½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 1,500	
10 5½ Ashrof Ind (33g)	5½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 500	
11 3½ Asco G & L	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 1,400	
11½ 3½ Asco G & L El A	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 6,900	
11½ 5½ Asco G & El pf	8 7½ 7½ - 7½ 600	
4½ 2½ At Coast Flak	3½ 3½ 3½ - 3½ 300	
3½ 17 At Coast Lm (1e)	28 28 28 - 28 1,000	
½ 3½ Atm Corp war	1 1 1 - 1 1,000	
9½ 2½ Atlantic Bayon	7 6½ 6½ - 6½ 100	
5½ 2½ Atlas Drop Forge	5 4½ 4½ - 4½ 1,300	
½ 3½ Austin Silver M	1 1 1 - 1 500	
8½ 5½ Auto V Mach (½)	6½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 400	
8½ 2½ Avery & Sons	8 6 6 - 6 500	
22½ 15 Av & S pf ww (1½)	19 19 19 - 19 25	
18 4½ Av & S pf ww (1½)	14½ 14½ 14½ - 14½ 125	
3½ 15 Avery & S war	2½ 2½ 2½ - 2½ 700	
45½ 15 Avery & Tran	2½ 2½ 2½ - 2½ 5,700	
35½ 15½ Axton Fish A	39 39 39 - 39 100	
20½ 13½ BABCOCK & WIL	24½ 23½ 23½ - 23½ 1,700	
26½ 15½ Baldin Loco pf (2.10)	27 25½ 25½ - 25½ 1,150	
9½ 1½ Baldwin Loco war	9½ 8½ 8½ - 8½ 19,600	
5½ 1½ Baldwin Rub (5g)	6½ 6½ 6½ - 6½ 100	
11½ 1½ Bardst's Dls	11 11 11 - 11 100	
1½ 4½ Barium Stl Sd	1½ 1½ 1½ - 1½ 1,800	
2½ 4½ B'D'me (14g)	9½ 8½ 8½ - 8½ 3,600	
5 2½ Bath & Wilks	10 9½ 9½ - 9½ 100	
5 2½ Beacons Mill	5 5 5 - 5 100	
13 10 Beaumont Mills cv pf (3½k)	13 13 13 - 13 2,000	
11½ 3½ Beech Airc	10½ 9½ 9½ - 9½ 16,000	
36½ 15½ Bell Airc	23½ 21½ 21½ - 21½ 1,900	
124 11½ Bell Tel Pa pf (6½)	122 122 122 - 122 100	
10% 4½ Bellanca Airc	8 7 7 - 7 3,200	
45 16½ Benson & Hedges	38½ 38½ 38½ - 38½ 1,150	
45½ 21½ Benson & Hedges pf	43 42 42 - 42 100	
½ 3½ Berk & Gas F war	1 1 1 - 1 100	
17 13½ Bickfords (1.60)	15½ 14½ 14½ - 14½ 1,650	
9½ 4½ Birdsboro S Fdy	9½ 9½ 9½ - 9½ 200	
18½ 18½ Bills (E W)	18½ 16½ 16½ - 16½ 9,300	
22½ 13½ Bills & Lm (14g)	27½ 26 26 - 26 1,375	
12½ 3½ Bird Ridge	12½ 11½ 11½ - 11½ 2,700	
42½ 2½ Bird Rwy pf (32g)	39½ 38½ 38½ - 38½ 2,000	
9 4½ Blumenthal (8)	8 8 8 - 8 100	
26 17½ Bohack (HC) 1 pf	21 20 20 - 20 40	
3½ 6½ Bown-Bill H 1 pf	10 9½ 9½ - 9½ 400	
24½ 6½ Bown-Bill H 1 pf	10 9½ 9½ - 9½ 400	
5½ 11½ Bown-Bill H 2 pf	1% 1% 1% - 1% 400	
12½ 4½ Bras Tr & F	1% 1% 1% - 1% 1,600	
11½ 4½ Bras Tr & F	1% 1% 1% - 1% 1,600	
12½ 4½ Brewst Airc (20g)	22 20 20 - 20 1,000	
7½ 1½ Bridgpt Mach	4 3½ 3½ - 3½ 1,000	
4½ 1½ Brill A	4 3½ 3½ - 3½ 400	
2½ 2½ Brill B	2 2 2 - 2 200	
39 21½ Bril B	34 34 34 - 34 100	
22½ 16½ Br-Am Oil cpn (1)	16½ 16½ 16½ - 16½ 100	
24 12½ Br-Am Oil pf (1.60)	15½ 15½ 15½ - 15½ 1,000	
107 10½ Br-Am N & P pf (5)	100 100 100 - 100 59	
20½ 11½ Bunk Hill & S (5g)	16 15½ 15½ - 15½ 2,800	
24 11½ Burma L-4 (16½g)	14 14½ 14½ - 14½ 100	
24 11½ Burma Biscuit	16 15½ 15½ - 15½ 400	
1 CAB EL PROD	7½ 7½ 7½ - 7½ 100	
16 16½ Cab El Prod vtc	10 9½ 9½ - 9½ 200	
33½ 16½ Calamee Sos (1.60)	19½ 18 18 - 18 500	
5½ 16½ Calamee Sos pf	24½ 23½ 23½ - 23½ 500	
5½ 16½ Can Coi Airc	5½ 5½ 5½ - 5½ 1,300	
14½ 16½ Can Marconi	12 14 14 - 14 3,700	
4½ 16½ Carb City Prod	8½ 7½ 7½ - 7½ 100	
18 16½ Carb Sya	14 14½ 14½ - 14½ 5,000	

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28 4½ Silesia Prv 4½s 58 and	1 2	41	41	41	- 1%	103 50 Sydney 5½s 55	4	66	64	65	+ 1%	51 37½ VENET PR M B 7s 52	3	38	38	38	+ 1%
103 50 Sydney 5½s 55	1	41	41	41		56 47½ Tokyo City 5½s 61	7	37	36	36	+ 1%	60 49% YOKOHAMA 6s 61	6	55	55	55	+ 1%
56 47½ Tokyo City 5½s 61	1	41	41	41		55 50 Tokyo City 5½s 61	7	37	36	36	+ 1%	x in Ex interest. *Certificate. †Selling flat on account of default. ² Selling flat for reasons other than default. ³ Matured bonds; negotiability impaired pending investigation. ⁴ In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act or securities assumed by such companies.					
55 50 Tokyo City 5½s 61	1	41	41	41		54 50 Tokyo City 5½s 61	7	37	36	36	+ 1%						
54 50 Tokyo City 5½s 61	1	41	41	41		53 50 Tokyo City 5½s 61	7	3									

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1939		Stock and Dividend		Net		Range 1939		Stock and Dividend		Net		Range 1939		Stock and Dividend		Net			
High.	Low.	Gas.	in Dollars.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Gas.	in Dollars.		
94	76	Long St Gas (40g)	.37	81	81	81	—	5,500	12	64	Pyle Nat	—	25	31	31	3	—	6,300	
1%	2%	Long Lng	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	400	126	108	QUAKER OATS (5)	112%	112%	112%	—	1%	4%	1,200	
39	26	Long Lng pf	31	31	31	31	—	50	21	9	EWY & LGT SEC	10	10	10	—	1%	4%	1,200	
351	195	Long Lng pf B	284	285	285	285	+ 1%	125	41	354	Raym. Cone (3)	145%	152%	151%	+ 1%	2%	55	58	1,150
27	16	London Pack	24	24	24	24	—	1	5	Raytheon Mfg	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150	
1034	864	Long Lng (40g)	78	78	78	78	+ 1%	2,500	5	1%	Red Bank Oil	24%	21%	21%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
50	17	Louis P&L 6 pf (8)	97	97	97	97	+ 1%	10	331	23	Reed Roll Blt (1a)	25%	28%	28%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
34	23	Lucky Corp (2)	20	17	17	17	—	8	18	7	Ritter-Fost	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1,150
3	15	Lucky Tiger (0.02g)	%	%	%	%	—	1	18	Reliance Eng (3g)	16	16	16	—	1%	5	5	1,150	
50	17	Ludw Baum pf	20	17	17	17	—	8	19	Rheem Ind	2	2	2	—	1%	5	5	1,150	
34	23	Lynch Corp (2)	204	204	204	204	+ 1%	150	18	Rio Grand Val G vte.	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1,150	
3	15	MAJESTIC R & T	2%	2%	2%	2%	—	1	19	Rio Grand Val G vte.	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1,150	
24	16	Manan Sug war	1	1	1	1	—	1	19	Rio Grand Val G vte.	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1,150	
24	16	Marion St Show	54	54	54	54	—	2,300	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
7%	3%	Masey-Harris	5%	5%	5%	5%	—	200	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
20	14%	Master Elec (90g)	18	18	18	18	—	100	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
17	12%	McGroarty	17	17	17	17	—	100	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
155	125	McInt John (3a)	142%	143	143	143	—	100	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
5	34%	Menn G Nas (35g)	44%	44%	44%	44%	—	400	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
6	3%	Merritt-C & S	41%	41%	41%	41%	—	400	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
77	50%	Merritt-C & S pf A	73	73	73	73	—	125	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
7%	3%	Merritt-C & S war	4%	4%	4%	4%	—	100	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Mesabi Iron	2%	2%	2%	2%	—	4,200	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
37	32%	Met Tex pt (34g)	35%	35%	35%	35%	—	5,600	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
24	16	Michigan G & O	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	4,900	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
24	16	Michigan T (45g)	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	2,300	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
5%	3%	Michigan Sug	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	2,500	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
20	16	Mid St F A vte (32g)	42%	42%	42%	42%	—	500	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Mid St F B vte (10g)	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	1,000	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
104	51	Mid West Corp	8	7	7	7	—	73	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
12	12	Midland St (11g)	18	17	17	17	—	200	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
124	90%	Midvale (3g)	110	105	106	—	4	250	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
8%	6%	Midwest Oil (90g)	29%	29%	29%	29%	—	3,900	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
24	16	Moore Ind T (45g)	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	200	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
32	24	Moore Ind T pf (5)	28%	28%	28%	28%	—	125	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
31%	24%	Moody Inv pt (5)	28%	28%	28%	28%	—	300	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Moore (T) Dis	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	3,700	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
7%	3%	Mout City Cap	54%	54%	54%	54%	—	5,800	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
4%	2%	Mout Prod (60)	54%	54%	54%	54%	—	700	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
10%	6%	Mur Oh Mif (14g)	94%	94%	94%	94%	—	500	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
15%	9%	Muskeg P R (1.20g)	15%	15%	15%	15%	—	150	124	124	Rome Cable (30g)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
91	7	NACHMAN'S (1g)	94	94	94	94	—	100	219	115	Singer Mfg (6a)	12%	12%	12%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
92	5	NAT Auto Fib	83	78	78	78	—	6,400	219	115	Solar Mif	2%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
4%	3%	NAT Bellas Hess	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	3,300	219	115	Sonotone (0.05g)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
94	7%	NAT Candy	81	81	81	81	—	100	219	115	Sonic Mif (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
17	10%	NAT City L (3g)	14%	13%	14	14	—	400	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
44%	33%	NAT City L pf (3)	42%	42%	42%	42%	—	2,000	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
14%	10%	NAT Cont (1g)	14%	13	13	13	—	1,200	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
14%	10%	NAT Corp G (1)	41%	39%	39%	39%	—	900	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
96	62	NAT Oil Pd (8.5g)	82	80	82	82	—	850	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
54	2%	NAT Rub Mch	5	4	4	4	—	2,000	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
17%	10%	NAT Sug Ref (1)	154	14%	14%	14%	—	700	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	NAT Trans (35g)	54	54	54	54	—	400	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
24	16	NAT Trans & Lines	54	54	54	54	—	300	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	NAT Un Ind	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	20	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
154	102	Navarro Oil (40a)	134	134	134	134	—	20	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
114	102	Near Pow (4)	114	114	114	114	—	20	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Neat Elec A	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	100	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Neat Elec B	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	100	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Neat Elec C	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	100	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Neat Elec D	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	100	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
100	99	NY F & L 5% pf (6)	103	102	102	102	—	40	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
100	99	NY F & L 7% pf (7)	108	104	104	104	—	50	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
113	104	NY F & L 7% pf (7)	113	113	113	113	—	110	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
11%	10%	NY Nat Gas (Vg)	15%	15%	15%	15%	—	300	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
49	38	NY N Gas pf (3)	44	44	44	44	—	50	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
1%	1%	Oldsmobile Dist	1%	1%	1%	1%	—	1,000	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
5	2%	Oil Cons Airt	5%	5%	5%	5%	—	800	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
54	2%	Oil Cons B	5%	5%	5%	5%	—	800	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
104	94	Oil Ed pf (5)	104	104	104	104	—	20	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
170	135	Oil Salt (4)	170	168	168	168	—	50	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
44%	38%	Oil War & Pw (45g)	70	68	68	68	—	200	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
94%	58%	Oilfield (4)	93%	91	92	92	—	325	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%	1%	—	1%	5	5	1,150
104	7%	Oilfield T & R (80g)	74	74	74	74	—	200	219	115	Sonic Comp (5%)	1%	1%						

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Net Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Net Chge.	Range 1939 High. Low.	Sales in 1000s. High. Low. Last. Net Chge.
105 98% MARION R P 4 1/2 52.....	4 102 102 102 + 1/2	100% 91% Pen-Oh Ed 5 1/2 59.....	14 103 101 103 + 3/4	11 110 United L & Ry 6s 52 A.....	10 115 111 115 + 3
75 45 McCord B 6s 45 st.	5 75 73 74 - 1	100% 100% Pen-Oh Sv 4 1/2 57 C.....	11 103 102 103 + 1/2	10 45 United L & Ry 6s 73 A.....	5 80 80 80 + 2
80% 94% Memphis C A 4 1/2 62.....	5 61 59 62 - 3	105% 100% Pen Wat & F 5 1/2 40.....	4 100 100 100 + 1/4	95% 91% Utah P & L 6s 2022 A.....	9 93 92 92 + 1/2
91% 102 Metro Ed 4 1/2 47.....	3 97 97 97 + 1/2	108% 104% Pen Wat & F 4 1/2 68 B.....	4 107 107 107 -	100% 91% United P & L 4 1/2 44.....	1 95 95 95 -
109% 102 Metro Ed 4 1/2 71.....	2 106 105 105 -	100% 94% Peo Gas L & C 4 1/2 81 B.....	29 94 94 94 + 1/4	98 82 VIRG PUB S 6s 46.....	5 90 89 89 + 2/4
110% 104 Metro Ed 4 1/2 65 G.....	7 107 107 107 -	100% 92% Peo Gas L & C 4 1/2 61 D.....	67 95 94 95 + 1/2	101 89% VIRG PUB S 5 1/2 46 A.....	36 98 97 97 + 3/4
70 58% Midland Val 5s 43.....	28 69 63 68 - 3/4	114 108% Peo Gas L & C 4 1/2 71.....	1 113 114 114 + 1/4	100% 87 VIRG PUB S 5 1/2 50 B.....	12 96 94 94 + 2/4
99% 95% Mid St Pet 6 1/2 45 A.....	6 99 98 99 + 1/2	83% 76 Phila Rap Tr 6s 62.....	1 83 83 83 + 1/4	31% 9 WALDORF-ASTORIA 5s 54.....	5 134 134 134 + 1/4
101% 95% Milw G L 4 1/2 67.....	31 99 97 99 + 2	100% 95% Pitti Steel 6s 48.....	54 100 98 98 + 1/4	63% 104% West Pub S 6s 2020.....	5 105 105 105 + 2/4
102% 95% Minan P & L 4 1/2 78.....	46 100 98 100 + 1/4	100% 94% Portland L & G 6s 40.....	80 98 97 98 + 2/4	116 100 West Pub Trac 5s 60.....	7 108 108 108 + 3/4
103% 95% Minn P & L 4 1/2 55.....	30 98 97 98 + 1/2	100% 100% Peo Ed 4 1/2 60.....	24 107 107 107 + 1/2	106 101 99% West P & L 6s 66 A.....	20 101 99 101 + 1/2
100% 95% Miss Pow 5s 57.....	72 96 97 96 + 2/4	116 107 Potomac Ed 4 1/2 61 F.....	1 107 107 107 + 1/2	106 102% YADKIN RIV POW 5s 41.....	13 104 103% 104% - 1/4
100% 95% Miss Pow 5s 57.....	47 97 97 96 + 2/4	53 39% Potrore Sung 7s 47 st.....	11 52 50 50 + 1/2	95 87% YORK RYS 5s 37.....	6 93 92 92 + 1/2
110% 107 Miss Riv P 5s 51.....	9 110 109 110 + 1/2	105% 77% Pow Corp Can 4 1/2 59 B.....	19 80 77 78 + 1/2	96% 86% YORK RYS 5s 47 st.....	27 94 93 93 + 1/2
93% 73% Mo Pub Svc 5s 60.....	6 88 87 88 + 2/4	157% 134 Pub Svc N J 6s ct.....	29 140 135 140 + 4/4	FOREIGN BONDS	
96 77 NASSAU & SUF 5s 45.....	10 95 94 94 + 1/2	108% 100% Pub Svc Okla 6s 66 A.....	97 27 102 102 + 1/2	16 10 CAUCA VAL 7s 48.....	2 11 11 11 + 1/2
112 98 Nat P & L 6s 2028 A.....	58 112 110 111 + 1/4	95% 72 Pub Sd P & L 5 1/2 49.....	104 94 92 94 + 2/4	35 8 DANZIG PT 6 1/2 52.....	5 8 8 8 - 1/2
106% 92% Nat P & L 2030 B.....	20 101 100 101 + 1	93% 70% Pub Sd P & L 4 1/2 50 C.....	49 92 90 91 + 1/2	50% 31% ERBO M EL 6 1/2 53 A.....	3 34 34 34 + 1
95 73 Nat P & L 2030 B.....	20 101 100 101 + 1	48 87% Pub Sd P & L 4 1/2 50 D.....	87 84 87 87 + 1/2	104% 65% FIN R M BK 5s 61 st.....	13 68 65 65 - 1/2
123% 114% Nebr Fw 6s A 2022.....	1 119 119 119 + 1/2	98% 63% QUEENS B GAS 5 1/2 52.....	8 89 88 89 + 1/2	20 6% GER C MUN 6s 47.....	5 7/4 7/4 7/4 - 1/2
89% 72% Nevada Cal E 5s 56.....	67 75 74 74 + 1/2	110 106 SAFE H W 4 1/2 79.....	22 109% 108% 109% + 1/2	53 45 GUAN & WES 6s 58.....	2 49/4 49 49 + 1/2
123% 114% New Amst Gas 5s 48.....	3 114 114 114 - 1/2	31% 22 Schulte R 6s 51.....	3 22 22 22 + 1/2	52% 30% ISARCO HY EL 7s 52.....	8 38/4 38 38 + 1/2
73% 54% N Eng G & E 50.....	46 68 65 68 + 2/4	100% 98% Scripps 5 1/2 43.....	11 100 98 100 + 1/2	58 49 NIPPON E P 6 1/2 53.....	3 54 54 54 + 1/2
73% 54% N Eng G & E 58.....	8 68 65 68 + 2/4	75 68 65 68 + 2/4	27 74 72 72 + 1/2	51 35% FIED HY-EL 6 1/2 60 A.....	3 37 36 36 - 1
73% 55% N Eng G & E 47.....	29 68 65 68 + 2/4	106 80% Shaw W & F 4 1/2 67 A.....	59 86 84 84 + 1/2	22 7 Pomerania El 6s 53.....	2 7 7 7 - 1/2
88% 77% N Eng Pow 5 1/2 54.....	63 90 89 90 + 1/2	105% 85 Shaw W & F 4 1/2 70 D.....	25 89 86 88 + 1/2	14 54% RIO DE JAN 6 1/2 59.....	2 7/4 7/4 7/4 + 1/2
100% 100% N Eng Pow 4 1/2 54.....	6 100% 100% 100% + 1/2	110% 94% S E P & L 6s 2025 A.....	97 105% 104% 105% + 1/2	53 45% RUSSIAN 6 1/2 1919.....	1 20 14 14 + 1/2
101% 89% N Orl P 5s 49 A.....	19 99% 97 98 + 1/2	99% 83 South Car Pow 5s 57.....	2 95% 95% 95% + 1/2	5% 5% RIO DE JAN 6 1/2 1921.....	2 3% 3% 3% + 1/2
104% 99% N Orl P 5s 43 st.....	17 101% 101 101 + 1/2	111% 102 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60.....	117 104% 103% 104% + 1/2	51 35% SANTEO ARG 4 1/2 55.....	3 37 36 36 - 1
106% 101% NY & West L 4s 2004.....	9 102% 102 102 + 1/2	111% 102 So Cal Ed 3 1/2 60 B.....	38 104% 103% 104% + 1/2	22 7 Pomerania El 6s 53.....	2 7 7 7 - 1/2
86% 77% NY & West L 4s 50 wa.....	7 83% 83 83 + 1/2	100% 103% So County Gas Cal 4 1/2 68.....	24 105% 104% 105% + 1/2	14 54% RIO DE JAN 6 1/2 59.....	2 7/4 7/4 7/4 + 1/2
109 102% NY Pow & L 4 1/2 67.....	33 104% 104% 104% + 1/2	100% 103% So Ind Ry 5s 57.....	14 55% 55% 55% + 1/2	52 38% SANTEO ARG 4 1/2 55.....	8 38/4 38 38 + 1/2
105% 98% NY St E & G 4 1/2 80.....	48 100% 100% 100% + 1/2	100% 100% Southwest B Tr 6s 57 A.....	10 102% 101% 102% + 1/2	58 49 NIPPON E P 6 1/2 53.....	3 54 54 54 + 1/2
101% 100% New Am 5 1/2 55.....	7 100 99 99 + 1/2	100% 100% Southwest B Tr 6s 57 A.....	10 102% 101% 102% + 1/2	51 35% FIED HY-EL 6 1/2 60 A.....	3 37 36 36 - 1
107% 100% No Box L 4 1/2 47.....	15 105% 104% 105% + 1/2	99 83 Southwest Pub & L 6s 2022 A.....	5 94 92 93 + 1/2	22 7 Pomerania El 6s 53.....	2 7 7 7 - 1/2
58% 47% Nor Con U L 4 1/2 48 A.....	10 51% 51 51 + 1/2	108 104% Southwest Pub & L 6s 45 A.....	4 106 106 106 + 1/2	14 54% RIO DE JAN 6 1/2 59.....	2 7/4 7/4 7/4 + 1/2
108% 105% Nor Ind G & E 52.....	14 108% 108 108 + 1/2	59 48 Spalding 5s 58.....	8 49% 49% 49% + 1/2	53 45% RUSSIAN 6 1/2 1919.....	1 20 14 14 + 1/2
106% 100% Nor Ind Pub S 5s 69.....	16 104% 104% 104% + 1/2	74% 55 Stand G & E 6s 48 st.....	28 67% 65% 67% + 1/2	5% 5% RIO DE JAN 6 1/2 1921.....	2 3% 3% 3% + 1/2
107% 100% Nor Ind Pub S 5s 66 C.....	4 105 105 105 + 1/2	74% 55% Stand G & E 6s 48 cv st.....	20 67% 65% 67% + 1/2	50 27 STIMSON 4s 20 d st.....	10 25 20 20 - 9
105% 98% Nor Ind P 5s 70 E.....	35 102% 101 101 + 1/2	74% 55% Stand G & E 6s 51.....	50 67% 65% 67% + 1/2	53 34 TERNI ELEC 6 1/2 53.....	34 38/4 34/4 36% + 1/2
108% 104% Nor West Ed 45 st.....	16 105% 105% 105% + 1/2	73% 54% Stand G & E 6s 57.....	16 66% 65% 66% + 1/2	52 33 UNIT EL SVC 7s 56.....	84 36 34/4 36% + 1/2
104% 95% Norwest P 5s 57.....	24 101% 100% 101% + 1/2	73% 53% Stand P & L 6s 57.....	27 67% 65% 67% + 1/2		
100% 104% OGDEN GAS 3s 45.....	9 106 104% 104% + 1/2	73% 53% Starrett Corp 5s 50.....	1 15% 15% 15% + 1/2		
109% 97% Ohio Pow 3 1/2 68.....	134 100% 99 100 + 1/2				
109% 95% Ohio Pub Svc is 62.....	44 105% 104 105 + 1/2				
102% 91% Okla Fw & Wat 5s 48.....	7 100% 99% 100 + 1/2				
104 88 PAC C POW 5s 40.....	3 100% 100% 100% + 1/2				
114 101 PAC C POW 5s 40 B.....	16 110% 109 109 + 1/2				
94% 88% Pen Inv 5 1/2 48 A.....	52 88% 88% 88% + 1/2				
95% 76 Pen P & L 5s 55.....	65 89% 88% 88% + 1/2				
102% 91 Pen Pen C P L 4 1/2 77.....	78 95% 95% 95% + 1/2				
105% 94 Pen Ed 4 1/2 71 F.....	28 101 99% 99% + 1/2				
107% 102 Pen Ed 5s 62 H.....	2 106 105% 106 -				
108 100% Pen-Oh Ed 6s 50.....	7 106 105% 105% -				

Financial News

Continued from Page 471

March 5, 1935, at \$1 a share, and remainder pro rata to common stockholders of record March 5, 1936, at \$3 a share. Entire net proceeds will be devoted to retirement of \$4,000,000 promissory notes held by the parent.

Philadelphia Company (8-3-39)—Special meeting of stockholders has been called for Dec. 5, 1939, to vote on proposals authorizing changes in capitalization and amendments to by-laws preparatory to a \$65,000,-000 refinancing program which provided for a refunding of Philadelphia Company's outstanding \$60,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds, due Dec. 1, 1967.

It was stated that according to present plans, financing probably would consist of issuance and sale of approximately \$40,000,-000 of new debentures and \$25,000,000 of preferred stock, convertible into common stock of Duquesne Light Company, main operating subsidiary of Philadelphia Company.

Philadelphia Electric (10-5-39)—Company has filed with SEC a declaration in connection with issuance and sale of \$10,000,000 2% per cent promissory notes, maturing serially from 1940 to 1949. Company also filed application for exemption from requirement for filing a declaration under the holding company act of 1935 in connection with the issuance and sale of 50,000 shares of no par value \$4.25 dividend preferred stock. Both the notes and stock are to be sold privately to insurance companies.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Airlines (6-29-39)—Revenue passenger miles flown by company in September, 1939, totaled 21,085,292, a new high, and an increase of 5 per cent over the 20,085,134 miles flown in August, 1939, and a gain of 37.2 per cent over September, 1938. Revenue passengers transported in September, 1939, numbered 57,244, an increase of 5.8 per cent over August, 1939, and 35.3 per cent over September, 1938.

Chase National Bank of the City of New York (9-14-39)—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$31.70 per share, against \$31.86 on Dec. 31, 1938.

City Bank Farmers Trust, New York—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$49.74 per share, against \$48.88 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Eastern Air Lines (4-12-39)—Revenue passengers carried by company in September, 1939, increased an estimated 54 per cent, as compared with September, 1938. A new high record was created in September, with more than 20,000 passengers flown.

First National Bank, New York—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$1,191.54 per share, against \$1,190.73 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Guaranty Trust, New York (7-13-39)—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$303.41 per share, against \$303.12 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Manufacturers Trust, New York (9-14-39)—Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$35.47 per share, against \$38.95 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Metropolitan Life—See item under Freeport Sulphur.

National City Bank of New York (9-14-39)—

Book value as of Sept. 30, 1939, equaled \$22.39 per share, against \$22.19 on Dec. 31, 1938.

Pan American Airways (9-21-39)—Company plans to purchase six additional clippers from Boeing, also 13 DC-3 planes from Douglas.

Sun Life—See item under Freeport Sulphur. **United Air Lines Transport (9-28-39)**—Company has placed an order with Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc., for seven twin-engine transports, including five twenty-one-passenger DC-3 day planes and two sleepers. Order called for delivery by April 8, 1940, and entailed the expenditure of \$870,000.

In view both of the incentive that the personal income tax rates offers the individual in the upper income brackets to put his money in tax-exempt securities, and of the discriminations and handicaps to investment made in the taxation of individuals and corporations generally, it is not surprising that investment had lagged. If we had designed and put into effect a taxation policy with the deliberate purpose of restricting investment and thereby hampering recovery from the depression, it is doubtful if we could have done better.

Reaction Against Repressive Taxes

Fortunately, however, Congress is beginning to recognize that not all is well with Federal taxation. In 1938 the undistributed profits tax on corporations was repealed, save for a remainder of 2 1/2 per cent. The treatment of capital losses was modified for both individuals and corporations by removing depreciable property used in business from the capital asset classification. Thus a business firm could deduct the full amount of any loss sustained in the sale of machinery and buildings from its regular income. Individuals received a further modification in a lowering of the maximum rates at which long-term capital gains were taxed and in the privilege of deducting long-term capital losses from their current income.

The revenue act of 1939 made other

changes in the same direction. The surviving remnant of the

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, Oct. 7

TEL. BARCLAY 7-4300		TWX CALL NY-1-579
DEAN WITTER & CO.		
14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK		
MEMBERS: NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE • SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE		
SAN FRANCISCO	PORTLAND	HONOLULU
SEATTLE	LOS ANGELES	

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Quotations are for week ended Friday, as prepared by the Exchange.

STOCKS High. Low. Last.

	High.	Low.	Last.
220 Al J G M	7	7	7
230 Ang C N B	56	55	55
500 Ass. Ind.	14	14	14
399 Atlas E D	74	74	74
45 B Cal A. 128	126	126	126
210 Bishop Oil	2.15	2.00	2.00
911 Byron Jack	16	15	15
370 Calum Sug.	18%	18%	18%
300 Calum	20%	19%	20%
210 Cal. Cem.	33	33	33
425 Cal. Corp.	11	11	14%
195 Cang Min.	20	20	20
525 Cal Pack C	25	25	25
40 C Pack C	504	504	504
235 Cal. Hg M	31	31	31
736 Cater Trac.	62	61	62
1,732 Cent Fur M	34	4	4%
1,118 Chrys Corp.	93	90	92%
335 Chrys Corp.	50	50	50
30 Con Co Gs			
E 1st pf. 104%	104%	104%	104%
200 Cons. Air C	25	25	25
114 C Ch Ind	23	23	23
123 Cr AmIntz	5	5	5
4,588 Crown Sel.	15%	14%	15%
98 Cr Zeller	88%	87%	87%
172 DIG Fruitt.	3%	3%	3%
1000 Dill C P	14%	14%	14%
260 El D. O.	12	12	12
400 Empor C	174	174	174
60 Em C pw	37%	37%	37%
250 Enns D&E	9	9	9
267 Fire F Ins	91	85%	89%
122 For & Klopf	16%	16%	16%
50 Gall M Lau	224	224	224
2,168 Gen Mo C	55%	55%	55%
100 Gen P Corp	5%	5%	5%
100 Gen P C	30	30	30
271 Gladd M	54	54	54
760 Gold State	8%	8%	8%
123 Hg Co	20%	20%	20%
100 Holly Dog	50	50	50
10 Ho Fa	37	37	37
100 Honolulu O	204	204	204
100 Honey Plant	17	17	17
210 Lan U B	94	94	94
1,441 LeTour R	354	34	354
225 Lib. Mc&F	7%	7%	7%
100 Ls & Chs. Airc.	28%	28%	28%
593 Mar C M	12	12	12
788 Mens Mfg	2.45	2.35	2.35
3,031 Nat Au Fb	7%	8%	8%
577 Natomas	9	8%	8%
175 Nor Am O	111	111	111
100 Occid Pet	22	22	22
105 Ol Utd F	234	234	234
541 Ol Utd B	6%	6%	6%
40 Pac. A. P.	5	5	5
300 Pac. A. P.	124	124	124
200 Pac Cl Pr.	4%	4%	4%
214 Pac Agg	1.50	1.50	1.50
3,948 Pac G & E	30%	29%	29%
1,202 Pac G & E	31%	31%	31%
366 Pac G & E	54%	54%	54%
54% Intp pf 31%	31%	31%	31%
1,095 Pac Lt C P	45%	45%	45%
180 P L C D	102%	102%	102%
400 Pac Pub Ser	5%	5%	5%
1st pf.	15%	19%	19%
60 Pac. T. & T.	120	120	120
10 P. T. Craft	43%	43%	43%
364 Paraffin C	11%	11%	11%
60 Ptg. W	1.05	1.05	1.05
325 Pug S PAT	8%	8%	8%
114 RE&R Ltd.	4%	4%	4%
40 RE&RLtd	28	27%	27%
1,434 Rayon C	16%	15%	15%
910 Ray. C P	24%	24%	24%
2,487 Rayon P	24%	24%	24%
1,345 Rh. Manuf.	18	18	18
1,181 Rich Oh C	8%	8%	8%
1,229 Ryan Aero.	5%	5%	5%
211 Shell Un O	14%	14%	14%
120 Shewa S. A.	3%	3%	3%
3,940 Soundy P.	24%	24%	24%
74 ScalfGaspa	30%	30%	30%
522 Sorkor Int.	30%	29%	29%
1,192 Sun Oil Sh.	70	70	70
305 Sp Gtah vtc	47%	47%	47%
53 Spring V	5	5	5
1,215 Std Oil Cal	30%	29%	30%
230 Super Mold	33%	33%	33%
500 Texas C O	40	40	40
430 Tide W A	12%	12%	12%
452 Tread Yu	15	15	15
180 Union Sug.	9	9	9
323 Union Air L	104	104	104
287 Unv Con O	15%	15%	15%
535 Victor Eq.	4	4	4
20 WellsFargo	275	270	270
1,998 Blaik I Cap	2%	2%	2%
180 Blaik Hg 15%	15%	15%	15%
20 Cal Ov	6%	7%	7%
40 Calwa Co.	90	90	90
35 Cities Serv.	6%	5%	5%
100 Claude N R	9%	9%	9%
10 Column R F	6%	6%	6%
211 Con Ed NY	30%	30%	30%
504 Curt-Wr	74	74	74
110 Domning Oh	35%	35%	35%
250 El Bd & Sh	9%	9%	9%
665 Gen Elec.	41%	41%	41%
170 Hob Bat B	30	30	30
200 Ida Min	5%	5%	5%
220 Int N Cde	38%	38%	38%
531 Int. Waldrh	5%	5%	5%
125 Bendix Avi	28%	28%	28%
500 Berkleyd A	7%	7%	7%
1,998 Blaik I Cap	2%	2%	2%
180 Blaik Hg 15%	15%	15%	15%
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10 Column R F	6%	6%	6%
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1,998 Blaik I Cap	2%	2%	2%
180 Blaik Hg 15%	15%	15%	15%
20 Cal Ov	6%	7%	7%
40 Calwa Co.	90	90	90
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10 Column R F	6%	6%	6%
211 Con Ed NY	30%	30%	30%
504 Curt-Wr	74	74	74
110 Domning Oh	35%	35%	35%
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180 Blaik Hg 15%	15%	15%	15%
20 Cal Ov	6%	7%	7%
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35 Cities Serv.	6%	5%	5%
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170 Hob Bat B	30	30	30
200 Ida Min	5%	5%	5%
220 Int N Cde	38%	38%	38%
531 Int. Waldrh	5%	5%	5

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Saturday.

CANADIAN SECURITIES

PROVINCIAL ISSUES:

Principal and interest payable in United States funds:

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alberta 14% 1946	42	48
Alberta 7% 1943	45	50
Brit Columbia 4% 1953	78	83
Brit Columbia 5% 1954	80	85
Manitoba 4% 1957	65	70
Manitoba 4% 1960	70	75
New Brunswick 5% 1960	82	93
Nova Scotia 5% 1952	88	93
Ontario 4% 1948	85	90
Ontario 4% 1951	90	95
Ontario 5% 1960	96	99
Quebec 4% 1958	84	89
Quebec 4% 1956	87	90
Saskatchewan 4% 1960	52	59
Saskatchewan 5% 1959	58	63

Interest payment reduced one-half, effective June 1, 1936.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

ARKANSAS:

65 Little Rock Water Rev 4% 1950-65	OW
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MICHIGAN:

65 Detroit non-callable 5% 1943-47	OW
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MISSOURI:

65 Atchison Co Bridge Rev 4% 1955	101
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JOINT STOCK LAND BANK BONDS

Atlanta 3% 1941-58	97
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Burlington 3% 1934-52	23
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Burlington 4% 1937-57	23
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Central 3% 53-58	22%
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Chicago 4% 1932-54	34
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Chicago 4% 1934-58	34
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Chicago 4% 1935-51	34
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Dallas 2% 1942-40	99
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Denver 3% 1945-41	98
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First Car 5% 1932-52	97
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First Mtn 5% 1945-58	100
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Fletcher 3% 1940-45	98%
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Fremont 3% 1931-51	77
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Fremont 4% 1936-66	76
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Ill Midwest 5% 1934-54	98
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Iowa 4% 1936-56	95
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Lafayette 5% 1931-58	98
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Lafayette 4% 1936-58	98
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Lincoln 3% 1937-67	86
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Lincoln 5% 1931-51	87
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Lincoln 5% 1931-51	88
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New York 5% 1936-58	97%
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No Carolina 3% 1943-58	98
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Ohio Penn 5% 1934-54	98
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Pac Coast Port 5% 1938-58	98
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Pan Am 5% 1940-50	96
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Phoenix 2% 1920-40	102
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Phoenix 4% 1948	101
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Portland 3% 1940-58	98%
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 1940-58	100
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Pub Util Rad 5% 19

